

Chaska Valley Herald.

A. L. DU TOIT, Editor.

CHASKA, MINN.

CURRENT TOPICS.

HART has a hard time with his revolution. Hardly is one over before another begins, so that all sides are continually in hot water.

How often has it been said and sung that "Old Virginia never tires." She was completely "tuckered" in the Centennial debate in Congress, recently.

No taxation without representation, is the cry of Abby and Julia Smith, of Glastenbury, Conn. They refuse to pay their taxes because they cannot vote.

MASACHUSETTS sternly refuses to rescind the decree by which Roger Williams was banished in 1635. Can it be that they do it simply to show the world that they won't be good to Roger?

REV. E. P. SMITH, the late commissioner of Indian Affairs, has gone to Africa to inspect and reorganize the missionary service of that country.

GEORGIA proposes to exempt from taxation persons who have lost a leg or an arm. Wouldn't it be a good thing to include editors and poor, lone widows?

LATE advices from London assure that the celestialists are actually spilling for a fight, and state that a British man-of-war has been sent to each treaty port to be on hand in case of war.

THERE is a large increase of travel over the Union Pacific railroad to Cheyenne, and communications received by the agent at Omaha indicate a great rush for the Black Hills as soon as spring opens.

The grasshopper eggs deposited in Missouri and Kansas last summer are hatching out under the influence of the prevailing warm weather, but no sooner does the ground begin to thaw than the insects, and the little pests and they die.

THOUSANDS of Californians will visit the Centennial next summer. Railroad fares across the continent are to be put at a very low figure, and many a New England fireside will welcome back those who left many years ago for the golden land and have never since been able to return.

New calculations have been made for the crack of doom. Dr. Cumming says it will occur some time before September next. There is much to be done before this good time Cumming. The Jews have all to return to Judea and the Turkish nation will disappear—that is what the prophet saith.

How the great Russian Bear would stare if England should join Germany and gobble up Asia to divide between 'em. It is asserted that Germany wants war to save herself, that she is hard up financially and public confidence in trade temporarily destroyed, and some fuss is needed to start anew the manufactory wheels of war.

If there is any greater meanness than the sending of mean valentines to one's enemies it must be making faces at your enemy's children. The traffic in these silly daubs is yearly becoming greater, and it is astonishing to compare the assortments on sale with those twenty years ago and find no change in subjects, outlines or coloring.

The "Oldest Inhabitant" has been taken to the insane asylum. The mildness of the present winter has proved too much for him. He told us to expect a most disagreeable winter with mercury frozen up down in the bulb, and that snow on the level would be deeper than before known, etc. What wonder he could not stand it?

BISMARCK has issued a pamphlet in which he characterizes Von Arnim as a bold, bad man, but Arnim can better afford to stand than to return home and be shot for treason. He made a considerable row in the German court, and is able to stand a good deal of blackguarding for it, but if he is wise he will not return back to his native soil just now.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, one of the gallant Six Hundred, has died in Manchester of starvation. He was discharged with a pension for two years and a half, made his living for some time by riding in circus parades, and when he grew too old for that, and would not go to the work-house, starved. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, "Died of starvation, and the case is a disgrace to the War office."

AND now Missouri has struck a lead. In Macon and Adair counties gold exists in paying quantities. For a distance of thirty-five miles north and south and ten miles east and west there is claimed to be a rich drift susceptible of a yield of \$25 to the cubic yard. Stock companies have organized, and are building dams for active operations as soon as spring opens. Ruby, agate, topaz and lead are found in the same district.

THAT portion of the report of the Secretary of War which concerns the relief furnished by the War Department to the grasshopper sufferers in the West is of peculiar interest, as it shows that much more was done for the people of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska than had been generally supposed. The contributions by the Government were, of course, only a part of the aid that was extended to the sufferers, since many cities in the West furnished assistance to the unfortunate persons, and not a few dollars worth of supplies and clothing came from more fortunate districts of country.

Ten thousand army overcoats were issued to the destitute, besides nearly four thousand uniform sack coats. Sixteen thousand pairs of shoes and four thousand pairs of boots were supplied; nearly four thousand hats and caps, and nine thousand blankets.

THE NEWS RECORD.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Samuel Hopkins, a bridge contractor of Toronto, Canada, was arrested on the 29th, on the charge of brutally murdering his wife. Two Germans named Schuler, engaged for some time past in manufacturing counterfeit nickels, were arrested at Omaha on the 29th by the U. S. Marshal.

Barboursville, W. Va., is greatly excited over the discovery of the murder of Chas. F. Meeling by his wife and her paramour, a man named Williams. The wife when arrested confessed to assisting in the crime.

In the superior court at New York, on the 29th, Lucius W. Pond, the man whose wholesale forgeries created so much surprise and excitement, withdrew his plea of not guilty and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison. There are still thirty-two indictments against him.

A. C. Hising, editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and Jacob Reim, ex-police superintendent of Chicago, were indicted by the grand jury of the United States District Court on the 29th for conspiracy in connection with the whisky frauds. The bail of Hising was fixed at \$70,000 and that of Reim at \$50,000.

John Scannell of New York, the murderer of Donahue, acquitted on the plea of insanity and sent to the Utica insane asylum, appears to be in the way of recovering his liberty. He was the other day subjected to a thorough medical examination and pronounced perfectly sane, and his discharge, it is now said, will speedily follow.

The amount of forgeries of E. D. Winslow of Boston, lost up in the neighborhood of \$600,000. The principal counterfeiters are W. E. Adams for \$144,000; Leopold Morse \$30,000; R. F. Hays \$15,000. It is believed Winslow with his family sailed for Brazil Saturday the 29th. Up to the present time no effort has been made to secure his arrest.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

The famous race horse Gladiator is dead.

The bondsmen of Lappan, defaulting ex State treasurer of Kansas, have surrendered him to the authorities by whom he was assigned to jail to await his trial, which is set for April.

A wrestling match took place at Chicago on the evening of the 29th between two Frenchmen, named Regal and Carteran, for \$1,000 a side. The former won after a severe and exciting contest, taking the first and third falls.

Charlestown, W. Va., was the scene of three lynchings on the 29th. Early in the day Thomas Hines and William Dooley had an altercation resulting in the death of the latter. Hines, who had been locked up, was taken from jail and hanged by a mob of negroes. The same day Dawson and Ester, charged with the murder of Lee, were taken from jail by a mob of 500 men and hanged.

A Salt Lake telegram of the 29th says news from Fort Pease, on the Yellowstone river, is that Sitting Bull's band of Sioux attacked a party near Fort Pease, on the 29th of January, killing one man and wounding five. Eight of the horses were also killed. Another party of nine men are cut off from the fort by the Indians, who number several hundred. It is feared the entire garrison will be massacred unless speedily assisted.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

A telegram from Rome says Cardinal Antonelli is convalescent.

David A. Jerome, of Michigan, has been appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The Virginia Republican association of Washington have passed resolutions in favor of Blaine for President.

An Amsterdam dispatch says King William formally opened at the Amsterdam Crystal Palace, on the 29th, the exposition of articles destined for the Philadelphia Centennial.

Ernst Wiegand of Houston county, Minn., was instantly killed at a luncheon, Wis., on the 29th, by a runaway team. He was thrown against the tail-board of the wagon breaking his neck.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Senate has rejected the bill imposing a fine of \$50 for profane swearing or personal abuse, whether spoken or published.

The Ontario Legislature has defeated by a small majority the bill giving women the right to vote at municipal elections and on many by-laws.

The House of the Kansas Legislature on the 29th passed a resolution by a vote of 67 to 15, that the U. S. Republicans in Congress defeat the bill granting amnesty to Jeff Davis.

At a caucus of Republican members of Congress on the 29th, a committee consisting of Senators Cragin and West and Representatives Wesley, Hunter, Jones, Lynch and Page, was appointed to select names, one from each State and territory, to compose the union congressional committee.

Secretary Bristow, in answer to the Senate resolution gives the sums due to the government from the Pacific railroads for the 5 per centum of their net earnings required under the law, for which the company's earnings neglected to pay, suits have been commenced: Nov. 12, 1874, Union Pacific company, \$1,040,000; Nov. 14, 1874, Kansas Pacific company, \$308,830; Nov. 14, 1874, Atlantic branch of the Union Pacific, \$47,197; Oct. 31, 1874, Sioux City & Pacific, \$21,104; Nov. 29, 1874, Central Pacific, \$1,836,038.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Heavy and continuous fighting between the Carlists and national forces was reported on the 29th in the vicinity of San Sebastian.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the 29th says the coal exchange has decided, in consequence of the glut of the market, to stop all trading from the 7th of February to the 11th of March inclusive.

The insurgent leaders in Herzegovina, have issued a proclamation declining to accept the Austrian programme of settlement, though backed by the powers, and calling for the friends of liberty to answer with a counter-attack of the war and by stouter resistance.

The London *Times* has letters from Constantinople which give details of the great suffering among American Christians from the cruelty of the Turkish rulers, and the unrestrained rapine of the Kurds. Many of the Christians are protesting conversion, in hope of escaping oppression.

There is now going on a third rush of migration by negroes of Tennessee, who are induced to go to Kansas by representations of agents of the land-grant railroads of that State. Last year and the year before thousands of Tennessee negroes flocked into Kansas, most of whom have found their way back, dispirited and poorer than ever before.

The total of new railroads constructed in the United States last year was 1,483 miles against 2,025 miles in 1874, 3,883 in 1875 and 7,300 in 1876, which was the culmination of the railway building era which followed the war. It appears that railroad construction was most depressed during the first half of 75, there being a slight revival the last half of the year.

News from Paris is that the commission appointed to examine the works of

French artists for exhibition at the American Centennial have completed their labors. They have selected 670 pictures, including the Declaration of Independence and the surrender of Yorktown, by Arnold Dumarey; Old and New California, by Berthold; a portrait of Washington, by Princeton, and several others by Adam Blanc, Brest, Alfred and Antiqua, besides 100 pieces of sculpture and sixty engravings and designs.

Commercial Matters.

There is a thing new in flour or grain, business for a day or two past having been very quiet in these commodities.

GRAIN.—Continues in fair demand at \$20 to consumers for No. 1 qualities, free on board. Large lots are offering to dealers at \$18.50.

EGGS are abundant and in not very brisk all fair demand at 20c for fresh laid, in cases and tubs.

DRESSED HOGS.—The market is active and firm, packers and dealers being brisk competitors. Several lots have been taken by out of town buyers, but we hear of no recent shipment to Milwaukee or Chicago. For very fine lots as high as \$7.45 has been paid since our last report. The market for the sales has been at \$7.25 for prime heavy hogs, and \$7.10 for light.

DRESSED BEEF.—Receipts have somewhat increased within a day or two, but the supply is not equal to the demand, and therefore prices are unusually firm. Good to choice qualities have sold at 5c to 5 1/2c. The market for small lots are compelled to pay more, the above prices being about what owners realize, less commissions.

POULTRY.—Chickens are scarce and wanted at 85c per lb., according to quality, and some lots of very fine have sold as high as 90c. Turkeys are not called for so freely as chickens, and at 45c to 50c, very good specimens being offered at 10c. Geese and tame ducks are dull at 75c.

PROVISIONS.—Meat pork is in good demand and firm at \$19.50 for 100 lbs. for job and small lots from second hands, but the stock is accumulating, and the active operations of the packers producing barreled meats faster than they are now wanted for consumption. There is, however, no possibility of a decline in value unless other markets first reduce prices, or unless dressed hogs fall.

FAIR demand and unchanged in price, hams, city cured, selling at 13 1/2c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.

12:20 P. M.—Dressed hogs \$3 35 per cwt.

1 P. M.—Wheat dull; No. 1 \$1.07 1/2; extra \$1.12; hard \$1.16; No. 2 \$1.03; January 98 1/2; February 98 1/2; March 98 1/2; Barley dull at 94c cash, January and February.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.

10:50 A. M.—Estimated receipts of hogs 9900; market active and firm and 5 1/2c higher on packing and 10 1/2c on light; packers are paying \$7.25 for hogs for common to choice; the bulk of sales are at \$7.45 to 7 1/2c light selling at \$7.45 to 7 1/2c; and shipping paying \$7.40 to 7 1/2c for heavy. Cattle quiet and firm; receipts 5000.

1:20 P. M.—Wheat unsettled at 98 1/2c for February or March. Corn dull at 40 1/2c for January, and 40 1/2c for May. Oats quiet at 30 1/2c for February, and 30 1/2c for April. Barley closes at 71c for February.

CONGRESS.

SENATOR WINDOM presented another large batch of petitions for the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement, and for the extension of the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. The bill for the extension of the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, was passed by the House on the 29th, and the bill for the extension of the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, was passed by the House on the 29th.

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MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate on the 29th, were bills for the purpose of providing for the purchase and distribution to just over 4,000 copies of Booth's Manual; fixing the salaries of county auditors and treasurers; for locating a hospital for the insane in a new county; changing the law as to taxation of insurance companies; and appropriating \$55,000 for building the Institute for the deaf and dumb and blind. Passed—House memorial for relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific lands. Senate bills amending the statutes relating to county commissioners; proposing an amendment to the constitution authorizing the Governor to veto part of an appropriation bill; authorizing district judges to appoint assistant district judges; amending the statutes with reference to issuance of writs and processes by the Supreme Court; and for appointment of a committee of conference to unite Wisconsin, Iowa and Dakota with Minnesota, in erecting a Northwest exhibition building at the Centennial.

In the House, the Senate bill relating to the temporary borrowing of the school fund to pay legislative, executive and judicial expenses was taken up and passed. Joint resolution memorializing Congress for extension of time of building the Northern Pacific railroad, was passed and sent to the Governor for approval. The motion for the adjournment of the House was carried, and the House adjourned until the 30th inst.

On the 29th, a bill was introduced relating to the pay of county auditors according to the amount of assessed property in the county, but not to exceed \$1,000 per annum. The bill was passed by the House, and the Senate will take it up on the 30th inst.

The House indefinitely postponed action on the petition for impeachment of the Supreme Court Judge, and the Senate will take it up on the 30th inst.

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Our New York Letter.

New York, Jan. 29, 1876.

"O wad some power the gillie gle us, To see ourselves as others see us."

A prayer which might with fervor have been uttered by the lady who walked a mile or more through the fashionable thoroughfare, without a hat. Every now and then, too, we see an advertisement for a lost hat; and all this goes to show that hats in general are rather uncertain possessions just now. Examining into causes of such a state of affairs, we find that the towers of false hair on which they were accustomed to rest in comparative safety, being no longer worn, the Grecian coil, simple and pretty as it is, affords in place thereof, but slippery and unreliable foundation to the hat, which placed far back on the head, is removed quite out of the wearer's sight. From thence the descent to the pavement is easy—so very easy indeed, that the wonder is how it is kept on at all. The veil too, being put on separately, and pinned to the coil, remains steadfast through all changes of fortune, and so tends greatly to complicate matters, since the bereft sister, sheltered by her frontiers, is not aware that the hat is there also, and thus in what seems a refinement of torture, the certain possession of the one, involves a proportionately cruel anxiety in respect to the other. This state of affairs would be absolutely intolerable, but that the "hat pin" comes to our aid from five to six inches long, and after the manner of pins, provided with a head, it may be run through the hat at the back, and in this way fasten it to the coil. But sometimes it is forgotten, and every time you wear one, sometimes it gets out of place, as pins in all ages have been wont to do; in a wind, it does not prevent the hat from being lifted at the top, and blown back, so after all, the question remains a vexing one, and we have the melancholy pleasure of seeing processions of ladies, each tightly grasping her hat as she struggles in the embraces of Boreas. The only compensation is, that hats are certainly very pretty, and pay for the trouble of looking after them.

The Grecian coil is not the only fashionable way of arranging the hair just now, and those who desire a change wear chateaux braids, to which finger puffs are sometimes added at the sides, if there is not sufficient fullness.

Our door garments in plain velvet are less worn for many a long day, and for this, there are several reasons. In the first place, the popular fancy runs towards silk garments lined with fur, or bordered with fur on the edges. Then, too, such elegant velvets show plaids and figures throughout, that purchasers naturally incline to them, and being made up into gowns, these stylish fabrics have largely taken the place of plain velvets, and both in silk and in wool, having been introduced, has proved a very desirable material for cloaks and saques. Still velvet is always velvet, and through every caprice of fashion, must be regarded as elegant and standard.

Cream white Chamberly gowns are in unusual favor for evening dresses, and as in all other classes of fabrics, so here the fancy for both plaids and floral patterns is apparent. Checks are in very high vogue, and the most elaborate and large squares, and flowered designs are in tiny sprays, bouquets and trailing vines. Opportunity is thus afforded for charming combinations of white silk and gauze, and also in the various colored fabrics in vogue. Women cannot do justice to the delicate and lovely hues, which must be seen to be appreciated, and which seem rather the faint shadowings of color than realities.

Tulle and tulle are worn for evening dresses, either in costumes composed entirely of these fabrics, or as trimmings on white and colored silks, but tulle throughout of such thin materials are regarded as more suitable for festive occasions, and very young ladies, than for older persons. Flowers are arranged chiefly in bouquets, scattered here and there over the costume in a random sort of way, but new and stylish toilets show a wide garland extending the entire length of the dress, and placed in the center of the box plait at the back. Almost an inspiration seems the present fancy for creamy lace, which, bestowed everywhere, imparts a charmingly refined effect, especially in millinery, necks and scarfs, where it gives the living flush to the toilet. Measures, corner of Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, is outdoing himself just now in this special line, presenting also handsome silks and suits at low prices.

I would like to say something in regard to certain curious arts now practiced, by which a lady may be made to appear just half her age, but space does not permit further detail in regard to so delicate a matter. In the near future the subject may be resumed. At present, a word as to

HOW THEY MANAGE CHOIRS.

Not an uncommon and seemingly innocent diversion on the part of our rich men is to "run" a church choir—always, of course, a fashionable church. Let it not be presumed that a knowledge of music is necessary. Greenbacks accomplish the work more satisfactorily than any degree of acquaintance with the divine art, and provided a few good voices are available to pay for it, he may easily build up a reputation as a musical critic, and lord it over quaking organists and singers. The more profoundly ignorant, and to see artists, who have spent years of study, brought up to be criticized by one of these white-whiskered dignitaries fresh from Wall street is one of those absurd facts which do not startle us, because we are accustomed to them. Sometimes the money bags are distributed among a half dozen, who unite their forces, and criticize the chairman of the committee, Rufus Hatch has for years past "managed" the musical choir of the Trinity Church, N. Y., not only runs the choir of St. Bartholomew's, but is himself the organist; both of the above, being very fashionable churches—Episcopal, of course, as most of the people "in money" are Episcopalians. Money however does not rule. Sanky's great choir of 1,000 voices, fills the great Hippodrome as with the roar of the ocean, and in which that of over one man would go to nothing.

Mme. Brignoli, nee McOulloch, formerly a South Carolina belle, has been singing at St. Stephen's (Catholic) where she has been much admired, but at present the leading Soprano of Grace church. Returning after a short time to opera (her proper sphere), she sings in some prominent roles with Mme. Titiens.

ROSELINE MAY.

A young man, searching for his father's pig, accosted an Irishman as follows: "Have you seen a stray pig about here?" To which the Irishman replied: "No, but I tell you a stray pig from any other pig."

Observations in Four Year's Travel in the Northwest.

["Wandering Yankee" to Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

I have been traveling for the past four years in the Northwest. I have stopped in the different towns from one to three weeks, and have observed things that most people would not see, and if the results are of any interest to you use them. The largest planning mill in the Northwest is in Minneapolis; the best schools and churches at Rochester, Minnesota; there are seven hundred lakes in Minnesota; biggest brags in Duluth; prettiest girls in Washington, Iowa; finest buildings in Chicago; richest little town Ripon, Wis.; wickedest men in Keokuk, Iowa; most bald-headed men in St. Louis; the most profanity in Wisconsin; the poorest coffee in Minnesota; the busiest men and most energy in Chicago; meanest railroad men in Wisconsin; meanest idlers at Sparta, W.; the red-headist girl in Dubuque; the best hotels, in Iowa; the meanest man, at Council Bluffs; most Norwegians, in Minnesota; most Germans, in Wisconsin; the healthiest town, Iowa City; most wide-awake men are agricultural dealers; most stupid are cabinet-makers; most money and least energy, in St. Louis; busiest village and most money, Reedsburg, Wis.; most mineral springs, in Wisconsin; polite railroad employees, scarce; Sunday least observed in New York, Minn.; prettiest town and duldest, Beaver Dam, Wis.; largest farmers, in Minnesota; meanest landlord, in Fort Dodge; greatest beer-guzzlers, Milwaukee; hardest boys, Davenport, Iowa; best hotel, has not been found; India rubber boots, everywhere; if you want to commit suicide and dread to do so go to Duluth. The strictly honest man has not been found. Minnesota is the poorest place for a missionary to go to, as the people are so poor, and the converts won't keep until spring; so the Methodists get them. Green county, Wis., has the largest cranberry marshes, one firm at Berlin employing 4,000 men and boys picking time. They call Sheboygan the "Ever-Green City," and is certainly truly named. The weather at 40 in Minnesota in that dry atmosphere does not appear as cold as 10 in Illinois. The quiet and stillness of Detroit, Michigan, makes it a good place to go to die. There should be fairs in every State for land-lords, where they could meet and discuss how to make coffee and cook breakfasts. I have observed that where the whiskey element rules in towns, moral and religious missionaries leading direct to the churches in small towns employing poor and cheap preachers, with flim attendance; if all would unite and employ a smart preacher, and preach Christ instead of creeds, they would have full houses and good sermons.

Winning a Bride from the Grasp of a Midnight Robber.

[From the Nashville American.]

A representative of one of the business houses of this city had an unexpected and thrilling adventure, at a residence within two hundred miles of Nashville, a few nights ago. Over-taken by darkness, and being alone in a locality which had been the scene of several deeds of horror in days gone by, he was naturally very anxious to reach some shelter from the fury of the storm. He detected a light gleaming from a farmhouse a few rods distant. His approach being heralded by a watchful dog, a negro came to the door, and after our commercial friend had explained the cause of his visit, the servant conducted him to the door of the parlor, and knocking at it, returned and took the horse to the stable. The rap at the door was answered by a young lady, to whom the Nashville visitor had related the story of his visit. He invited her to come in, and she entered, and the young lady explained the reason of her being alone by saying that her parents had been summoned to the bedside of a sick neighbor, and she was left to take care of the house. The hours swiftly glided by, and it was with a spirit of genuine reluctance that they parted. The young man was shown to a room by the negro who had cared for his weary steed.

Taking a seat beside the cheerful fire he sat until after "the witching time of night," thinking of home, but principally of his new female friend, and listening to the deep mutterings of the distant thunder, and the beating of the rain against the window. In the midst of his meditations he was startled by a scream, which seemingly proceeded from the parlor door. Hastily grasping his revolver, he dashed down the steps and sprang into the parlor, just as a bullet whizzed near his head. By the reflection of the fire he observed the lady struggling with the negro who had met him at the door upon his arrival at the house. With a well-directed blow he hurled him across the room, and as the dusky assailant sprang through the door, several missiles followed him in quick succession.

Turning his attention to the young lady he discovered that she had fainted. Taking a "licker" from his pocket, he applied it to her lips, and was soon very much gratified to see her open her eyes. In a few moments she had fully recovered, and after thanking him for his opportune aid, related her story. She had fallen asleep and saw the negro servant endeavoring to open her father's desk, in which a large sum of money was kept. Being of a timid nature, she had placed a pistol under her pillow when she retired, and grasping this she rose, and in doing so made a slight noise. The burglar turned around, when she saw him draw a glittering knife from his belt, she screamed, and he sprang toward her, but she eluded him and ran around the room, the negro following. He finally caught her, and as the young man entered the door she fired at her assailant, but missed him.

It is perhaps needless to say that the young couple chatted away until the return of the parents in the morning. They had been compelled to remain at their neighbors house all night on account of the storm, and when their daughter recounted her adventure, it was no wonder that the old folks were very grateful to her deliverer.

POETRY.

BOSTON.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
(Sent *paribus*, sit *Deus nobis*.)
The rocky nook with hill-tops three
Looked eastward from the farms,
And twice each day the flowing sea
Took Boston in its arms;
The men of yore were stout and poor,
And sailed for bread to every shore.
And where they went on trade intent
They did what freemen do;
Their dauntless ways did all men praise,
The merchant was a man.
The world was made for honest trade,
To plant and not to be none afraid.
The waves that rocked them on the deep
To them their secret told;
Said the wind that sang the lads to sleep,
"Like us, be free and bold!"
The hoarsest waves refuse to slaves
The empire of the ocean caves.
Old Europe groans with palaces,
Has lords enough, and more—
We plant and build by foaming seas
A city of the poor.
For day by day could Boston Bay
Their honest labor overpay.
The noble craftsman we promote,
Disown the knave and fool;
Each honest man shall have his vote,
Each child shall have his school.
For want avail the plow or sail,
Or land, or life, if freedom fail.
We grant no dukedoms to the few,
We hold the rights, and shall—
Equal on Sunday in the pew,
On Monday in the mail.
The wild rose and the barberry thorn
Hung out their summer pride;
Where now on heated pavements worn
The feet of millions stride.
Fair rose the planted hills behind
The good town on the bay;
And where the western hills declined
The prairie stretched away.
What rival towers majestic soar
Along the stormy coast,
Penn's town, New York, and Baltimore,
If Boston knew the most!
They laughed to know the world so wide;
The mountains saw the Saxons men,
Up with your towns, and stay!
The world was made for honest trade,
To plant and not to be none afraid.
"For you," they said, "no barriers be,
For you no slungard rest;
Each street leads downward to the sea,
Or landward to the West."
O happy town beside the sea,
Whose roads lead everywhere at will;
Than thine no deeper moat can be,
No steeper fence, no better wall!
Bad news from George on the English throne:
"You are thriving well," said he,
"Now by these powers will I know,
You shall pay a tax on tea."
"This year," no load at all—
Honor enough that we send the call!
"Not so," said Boston: "good my lord,
We pay your governors' wages;
Attendant for their bed and board,
Six thousand pounds a year.
(Your highness knows our homely wron)
Millions for self-government,
But for tribute never a cent!"
The cargo came and who could blame
If Indians seized the tea,
And, chest by chest, let down the same
Into the laughing sea?
For what avail the plow or sail,
Or land, or life, if freedom fail?
The townsmen loved the English king,
Found friends in the French, and
And Honor joined the patriot ring
Low on their wooden bench.
Oh bounteous sea that never fails!
Oh day remembered yet!
Oh happy port that spied the sail
Which waited Lafayette!
Pole-star of light in Europe's night,
That never failed from the right.
Kings shook with fear, old empires craved
The secret force that saved the world;
Which fired the little state to save
The rights of all mankind.
But right is might through all the world;
Providence to province faithful clung,
Through good and ill the war-belt hung,
Till Freedom cheered and the joy-bells rung.
The sea returning day by day
Restores the world-wide mare;
So let each dweller on the bay
Fold fast in his heart,
Till these echoes be choked with snows,
Or over the town blue ocean flows.
Let the blood of her hundred thousands
Throb in each manly vein;
And the wit of all her wisest
Make sunshine in her brain.
For you can teach the lightning speech,
And round the globe your voices reach.
And each shall care for other,
And each to each shall lend;
To the poor a noble brother,
To the good an equal friend.
A blessing through the ages thus
Shield all thy roofs and towers!
God with the Father and the Son,
Thou darling town of ours!
—February Atlantic.

MISCELLANY.

A TRYING SITUATION.

Mr. Bilderback, says the Burlington *Hawkeye* humorist, will not attend divine service this morning. The old gentleman is, we are pained to learn, laboring under a very distressing frame of mind, being greatly incensed against churches on general principles. He doesn't like to talk about the matter, but we learned all about it, despite his reticence. It seems that last Sunday morning he was dozing comfortably in his pew, in the church of which he is one of the main sleepers, when he became aware of an apparition gliding solemnly down the aisle with a collection basket in its hand. Mr. Bilderback braced up into an erect posture, cleared his throat in a ponderous tone of Roman firmness, as one who should say, "Who's been asleep?" And as the basket was extended toward him he felt in his trousers pocket for his wallet. It wasn't there and as he withdrew his hand and felt in the other pocket he felt that the eyes of the congregation were upon him, and that was all he felt, for he certainly didn't feel any pocket-book. He nodded the basket man to wait a second, and leaned over to the left while he felt in the right inside pocket of his coat, from which, in his increasing nervousness, he drew half a dozen chestnuts, which rolled over the floor with a rattling that sounded in his hot ears like the thunders of the Apocalypse, and made them hover still. Then he leaned over the end of the pew and felt in the other inside pocket and drew out a bundle of letters, a lot of postal cards, a circus ticket, a photograph of an actress, a funny story printed on a card, a pocket comb, and a long string, and his face grew so hot his breath felt like a hot-air blast. Then he squared his elbows and went for his vest pockets, and strewed the pew cushion with quill toothpicks, newspaper scraps, street car checks, a shoe-button, some lead pencil stubs, a crumbling indication of chewing tobacco, a bit of sealing wax, a piece of licorice root about an inch long, and three or four troches. Then he leaned forward, and stung to madness by the smiles which were breaking out all around that church worse than the measles in a primary school room, dived into his coat

tail pockets, and drew forth a red silk handkerchief two apples a spectacle case, a pair of dog skin gloves, an overcoat button, and a fine assortment of bits of dried orange peel and lint. Then he stood up, devoutly praying that an earthquake might come along and swallow up either him or the rest of the congregation, he didn't much care which, and was introducing his hip pockets, from which he drew a revolver, a corkscrew, a cigar-case, a piece of string, a memorandum book, and a pocket knife. By this time Mr. Bilderback's face was scarlet, clear down to his waist, and he was so nervous and worked up that he nearly shook his clothes off, while the man with the basket couldn't have moved away if he had died for staying. And when Mr. Bilderback, in forlorn despair, once more rammed his hand into the trousers pocket where he began the search, the congregation held its breath, and when Mr. Bilderback drew forth the very pocketbook which he had missed in his first careless search, and laid it on the floor, and then, there was a sigh of relief went forth from every devout heart in the house. But Mr. Bilderback only dropped into his seat with an abruptness that made the windows rattle, and registered a mental vow that he was going to come out to church again to be made a fool of by a man with a long-handled darning basket.

"ZACH" CHANDLER'S RED FACE.

Cregonian the Washington correspondent of the Danbury News, writes: Perhaps you would like to know something of "Zach" Chandler. You and I have heard and read a great deal about him, and it is time we know something of him. He is a great big man, over six feet high, and about 60 years old. He and Horace Greeley was born within a cat-call of each other, and still no single man as old as "Zach" Chandler to defeat the philosopher for the Presidency. He has a heavy, heavy head, of certain stride and steady gait. He carries an alternate white and red face in front and high, a cane in one hand and a bundle of papers in the other. He never walks for pleasure. He is always on business. He slips every eight minutes—always to the left, seldom straight, and with the same regularity that punctuates his every action. High and in front, like a figure-head on a great ship, he carries his great, broad head and variegated face. On a cold day his countenance is almost like the red glare of a locomotive headlight. Ninety-nine men who pass him on a frosty morning make ninety-nine remarks, freighted with the information that "Old Zach" had "biters." But, oh Lord, how this world is given to lying! This red face has a history, this crooked spitting has a reason, and I will give you both. It is now seventeen years since Zachariah Chandler, being remarkably successful in business, built for his family a new and elegant house in Detroit. When nearly finished he moved into it. On the first evening immediately after the gas was turned on and lit the smell of the escaping gas aroused the family and servants, and search was made for the leak. The daughter, now Mrs. Hale, then a child, with a lighted candle, detected it in a closet back of the parlor. The father, knowing the danger of an explosion, hurried to the closet with a servant, took the candle from the daughter's hands, and shielded her just in time to receive the full blast himself, burning his head, neck, and hands almost to a crisp. The nose, ears, eyes, lips, and feet of the face were so completely cooked that old Zach embraced the opportunity and murmured through his blistered lips: "Bring on your cannibals. I'm cooked." A physician was immediately sent for, who, after a few moments' examination, shook his head in the most unpolite manner. With a fortitude which characterizes Mr. Chandler to this day, he submitted to the examination, and at the close demanded to know the worst. The physician, Dr. Clark, wisely endeavored to postpone the giving of his opinion until the next day; but Mr. Chandler insisting, the Doctor reluctantly answered his questions.

"Well, Doctor, my nose feels bad. How about it?"
"Mr. Chandler, you'll lose your nose."
"And my ears, I suppose, too?"
"I am sorry to say, yes; they are completely cooked through."
"Well, forehead. How about that?"
"Well I don't see how the skin will ever grow there again."
"My lips!"
"The upper lip, Mr. Chandler, I shall have to take completely off."
"That's bad and for a man to lose his upper lip. Won't the lower one do?"
"I am sorry to say I shall have to remove a portion of that also."
"Eh! Well go on."
"There, that will do. I'll know better in the morning."
"You can't leave me until I know all. Go on, doctor, anything else?"
The doctor hesitated.
"Go on, doctor. My eyes?"
"Yes. Go on."
"Mr. Chandler, you will lose the sight of both eyes."
"That's enough, doctor you can go now."
Nearly a year passed before Zachariah Chandler was seen on the streets of Detroit again. No one could recognize him except by his voice and his immense frame. His face once round, full, and muscular, was shrunken and wasted. His heavy jaw, indicative of his firmness of purpose, was without a shred of flesh. And, as he remarked himself, "He was the most thin-skinned man in the whole Northwest."

Such is the history and reason of his red face and crooked spitting, which too many adroit journalists stamp as the outward and visible sign of a spiritual awakening inside. Such is the history of a face which disguises the man whose entrance to the cabinet you all howled like Derivish—a face only saved by the very nicest skill of surgery—a face wearing a sad change, reddened and muscleless, incurred to save the pet of the household.

You have never seen Zach Chandler deny anything that the newspapers might say of him, and many unbearable things have been said. When his appointment to the portfolio of the Interior Department was announced, all Scotland yelled with its forty-jacks power. The New York Times, an administration paper, with its usual weak smartness, said it didn't know what "he was good for unless to sit up with nights." Every staff on every New York Journal was searching for its meanness and most sarcastic writer, that something worthy of the occasion and man might be said. The leaders on his appointment reeked with the slimmest adjectives, but were as free from facts as a Philadelphia medical diploma. A reaction has, however, taken place, and instead of the senseless ridicule there is a shamed silence or open condemnation. I predict that Zach Chandler will make the best Secretary of the Interior that the

country has had since the foundation of the government.

WINTER HOUSEHOLD GAMES.

(Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.)

Now that the winter is upon us the little folks want something new in the way of fireside entertainments.

THE CANDLE TRICK.

One of the simplest tricks in this department of fireside entertainments is the candle trick. Take a common candle in a brass candlestick, light it, and let it stand until it has a good head on. Then let one of the children—a boy about 14 years is the best—take the candle, shake the grease from around the wick, and, opening his mouth very wide, stick the candle in it, immediately closing his lips. The candle will not go out, but will shine through the boy's distended cheeks with a ruddy glow. Now let the parent chuck the boy smartly under the chin. The candle will be observed to go out immediately, or at least it will come out just as soon as the boy can get his teeth out of the tallow. This will trick the boy who swallows the candle never to attempt uncertain tricks when his father is mean enough to play practical jokes on his own children. The other children will appreciate the lesson.

THE EGG TRICK.

Procure a large egg. Bruise eggs are the best, and on a large end draw a cross with a lead pencil, and on the opposite end draw a smaller cross in ink. Place the egg—after showing the children the marks and permitting them to examine it carefully, so they may know it is the same egg—up on the head of the oldest boy present, or, if there is a grandfather handy with a bald head, balance the egg on his head. Then let one of the company take a large book and see if he can strike the egg to break it. To the surprise of every body the egg will be unscathed at the first blow. Then you can show the person on whose head it was balanced the two crosses marked on the shell to prove that it was the same egg that he saw in its entirety, but he will probably be too cross to have much interest in the matter. This is not a very difficult trick, and can be quite easily learned, but care should be exercised in the selection of the egg. An egg that had been manufactured before the war would be apt to create an unpleasantness if it should be used in the trick.

THE DOG TRICK.

This trick is not always easy to be performed on account of the necessity of procuring a strange dog into the family circle. You must entice a strange dog, the more unsocial the better, into the room. Then let one of its company take hold of its ears and hold the dog still while another ties its tail in a bow-knot. If the dog has been properly trained and does his part of the trick promptly there will be four or five legs in that room chuck full of dog's teeth before the first wrinkle is laid in that knot. This will teach the children to let a dog's tail retain the shape which nature has given it. Any dog of ordinary sagacity can be taught to perform this trick in two or three days practice. A terrier is generally considered better for this experiment than a bulldog, because it doesn't hold on so long and knows when it has had enough.

THE CHAIR TRICK.

You can derive a never ending fund of amusement by properly improving a common chair. With an ordinary hand saw cut off about an inch and a half of the right front leg of the chair and about the same length from the left hind leg. Then keep the chair in a conspicuous place. No matter which of the short legs it may rest upon, when anybody sits down in it, and the party using it will wait and shriek in the liveliest terror. No house should be without one of these chairs. They will be found very useful in the case of visitors who drop in about dinner time.

DRIPPINGS.

Flour by any other name would smell as sweet.
When is coffee like the earth! When it is ground.
Don't buy a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky.
Little fish have a proper idea of business, not being able to do better, they start on a small scale.
Gone to meet her father, who drew his teeth out to him by a marble.
When you get into hot water, go to your friends. You'll find them cool enough.
Don't ask your pastor to pray without notes. How else can he pay his provision bill.
If you call the Michigan people "Michiganers," isn't an Illinois man an "Illinoysier?"
I came very near getting offended at that man. What for, asked a by-stander? Because he called me a liar, and knocked me down stairs. It wouldn't have taken much more to have made me real mad.

BEWARE OF THE DOG.

Among Andersen's peculiarities was a mortal fear of dogs. He once wrote to an intimate friend residing in Geneva that he meant to come to pay him a visit, and would arrive on a certain day. The family possessed a large but perfectly gentle and very intelligent Newfoundland dog, which was a favorite of the party. Andersen made his appearance. Days and weeks succeeded and still he did not come. At last the family received a letter from him, post-marked Nice. "Dear friends," he wrote, "I arrived at your house on the day I stated, but when I got to the gate I saw such a big dog in the yard that I did not dare go in and so I took the first train to Italy."

From the Missouri Republican (St. Louis).

A Remarkable Professional Success.
Among the notable professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and so far, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. His success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain his commendation, even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain branches of medicine, he has recently added to the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted and prescribed by many of the most prominent medical practitioners. His pamphlets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another and more general application, to the list of his published writings. The book, entitled "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. Pierce has received acknowledgments and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land.

SCARCE'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEE TONIC, AND MARIANA PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and

proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it resented themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Scarce's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Scarce's Sea Weed Tonic and Mariana Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed unimpeded good health for more than forty years, was supposed, some time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the above medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is accessible at his office, 151 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. The medicines are sold by all druggists.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Scarce's Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

Send to the Boston One Price Clothing Store, Minneapolis, for a self-measuring tape. Great reduction on all winter goods.

\$5-\$20 on hand at home. Terms: Cash. Address: Scarce & Co., 151 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

20 Knowledge or Dramatic Cures, with name, 20 cents. Address: R. H. HUSTED, Nassau, Boston, Co., N. Y.

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BOSTON "ONE PRICE" Clothing House,

43 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

St. P. U. N. No. 3.

When writing to Advertiser please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

LINENFELSER & FABER'S COLUMN.

We are now receiving New Goods daily, consisting of

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Grocery & Glassware.

These goods were bought

to be sold at

Prices to Suit Customers.

We buy all our goods in Chicago and New York, for cash, and defy competition!

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

All are invited to come and examine our goods, and they will not go away dissatisfied.

We sell for Cash, and can

sell Cheaper than any establishment that sells on trust.

We do not have to make up our bad debts off our cash

customers, and can afford to put our goods at the lowest prices.

You can save money by buying your goods of us.

You can get better goods for less money. We keep no

shoddy, but all our goods are warranted to be of the best material and what they are represented.

We keep constantly on hand the best stock of

GROCERIES

In the Minnesota Valley, consisting of Coffees, Sugar, Teas, Pure Spices, etc., etc., which we are selling at prices that defy competition.

We pay the highest market price for Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, and all kinds of farm produce, in cash, or goods at cash prices.

F. LINENFELSER, GEORGE FABER.

PHILLIP HENK,

is still at his old stand in Chaska, and confidently announces to the public that he has the

Largest Stock

HARDWARE

of all kinds and descriptions in

CARVER COUNTY,

consisting of

STOVES, IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

CUTLERY, and SHELF HARDWARE

Also constantly on hand the best quality of

TIN WARE,

which is manufactured in his own shop by the best of workmen from his own quality of tin, and all warranted.

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of all kinds and of the best quality constantly on hand, and can be furnished in any quantity.

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from the best manufacturers sold at the lowest prices and on reasonable terms.

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to do first-class work, and to scour in all kinds of soil.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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Where you will always find a fine stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

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Canned Fruit, &c., &c.

All of which is selling at the lowest cash prices.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.

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THIES & WOLF, Chaska, Minn.

Chaska House,

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F. HAMMER, - - Proprietor,

This House is thoroughly furnished, and offers the best accommodations for board by the day or week, and for the traveling public.

Good stabling attached. Charges moderate.

F. HAMMER, Chaska, Minn.

Chaska Express.

ADAM RICE announces to the citizens of Chaska that he will run his express wagon to and from the stations.

On Arrival of Each Train, and will do general Express and Drayage business in the village of Chaska. Charges moderate.

Chaska Valley Herald.

A. L. DU TOIT, Editor.

CHASKA,

MINN.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Look out for fresh news from the Black Hills, about these days.

Mrs. Beecher never smiles. Very proper, indeed, no woman should.

Bowen raises his white head above the witness stand and hoarsely shouts: "Ask me what I know about it."

THIRTY-SIX nations have already accepted the invitation of the Centennial commissioners, and will be represented at Philadelphia.

The expected compromise between the government of Prussia and the Catholics has failed, and the former bitterness has been greatly intensified.

TALK about the crime of infanticide in the United States! In the district of Middlesex in London, three hundred children are annually smothered to death in bed by their mothers.

THERE is a lady in Baltimore older than the United States. She had her centennial nine years ago, and has a baby seventy-seven years old. She reads all the accounts of murders in the daily papers, and says Joachin Miller is not a poet!

It may be an unnecessary caution in these hard times, but if we had an opportunity we should refuse to take all \$5 bills on the National bank of Osage, Iowa, for they are fraudulent. The bills are genuine, but were stolen before signed, and are worthless.

Down in South Carolina a man has trained a gander to talk, and its pronunciation is as good as that of a well-trained parrot. This talking gander is regarded as a very great curiosity, down there, but in this attitude it would not be looked upon as a *rara avis*.

ABOUT thirty thousand people witnessed the termination of Paul Boynton's great swim from Alton to St. Louis, as he arrived at the levee at that city. Judging from the amount of crooked whisky manufactured there it is not unfair to presume that most of them had not seen water before for many years.

It seems that we go more than our share of indemnity from the English government, on the Alabama Claims. After paying all the claims there is a balance of \$11,000,000 on hand. Of this the insurance companies want a large slice, but will probably only receive the excess of current rates charged on account of war risks.

They have men with "good, strong, horse sense," down in the Pennsylvania legislature. A law has been made making it a penal offense to point a gun or pistol at a person, whether in jest or earnest, loaded or empty. Now let them stop the manufacture and sale of poisoned candies and toy cannons and it may truly be said that the world still moves.

MINNESOTA is having its period of crime. There was the Plainview murder and lynching; a suicide at Long Prairie; a horrible cold-blooded murder at Minneapolis and two most deliberate attempts at suicide in St. Paul, all within a few weeks. Lawlessness seems to have broken loose, and in every case but one whisky was at the bottom of all.

A BROOKLYN murderer chopped up the body of his victim, and put some of it in a tin pail, some in the bed, filled a wash boiler with other pieces, also a trunk, and scattered the remainder around out doors. This is according to the reporters' stories. The brute was resolved to have some of it found, and will probably put in a plea of proximal insanity to justify the deed.

The top of New York "society" has adopted a new style Grecian braid. The position and gait are made necessary by a newly-adopted style in dress, which is a tournure so monstrous in size that it must be held in place by numerous strings or sashes tied about the limbs. These dress the wearer the appearance of a hen with its legs tied together, Jennie Jones says, and are really instruments of petty torture.

NEXT summer, when the Indians lift a few scalps of the Black Hills miners, there will be a great cry against the atrocity, and troops will be sent out to punish them. Yet, the country is theirs, and these miners have no more right there than they have in any farmer's granary against his will. The government must first make a treaty in place of that existing, which recognizes the Black Hills as belonging to the Indians.

If Proctor Knott would quit his attempts at tinkering the judicial system of the United States and resume his cast off role of making a little fun for the boys in congressional galleries, the sessions of the house would not be so insufferably dull as now, besides, the best way to secure uniformity in practice among the various courts in the United States, would be for the State courts to make an effort to elevate themselves to the level of the federal courts.

A MAN living in New Orleans has invented a new machine for destroying iron-clad, or other vessels, from a distance of five miles, and leave no part of them in their former shape. Away down east there is a city from which comes, almost daily, reports of most disgusting and sinful irregularities. Unless the present winter clears up the social atmosphere of that bad place perhaps a sickened world will give the inventor or her referred to a job in which to test his wonderful machine.

THE NEWS RECORD.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

New York telegram, 3d: Rubenstein the alleged murderer of his cousin, Sarah Alexander, is endeavoring to starve himself to death.

Dr. S. Johnson of Memphis, Tenn., arrested for causing the death of Kate McCormick and child, in attempting to procure an abortion, was held in \$3,000 to answer before the criminal court.

The grand jury of Denver, Col., has returned indictments for murder against eight of the Italians who are believed to have butchered eight of their countrymen in that city last fall. It is believed seven of them will be convicted of the murder.

Henry D. Windsor of Detroit, Mich., was arrested at Buffalo, N. Y., on a charge of robbing the mail 12 years ago, while employed in the post office at Windsor. He states he was arrested at the time, and admitted to bail, and falling to appear for the trial his bail was forfeited.

On the afternoon of the 29th the head of the steamship, Derby, Conn., missing last year and the year before thousands of from Brooklyn since the Thursday previous was found wrapped in a piece of newspaper between a lumber pile and fence in that city. The police are searching for the body and the murderers.

In an answer to a resolution of inquiry, the State Treasurer of Wisconsin on the 2d reported he had during 1874 received \$2,160, in 1875 \$1,574 as fees as school land commissioner, and as interest on State moneys loaned to banks during the same period the sum of \$24,334, making \$28,008, which he had appropriated to his own use. The Secretary of State reported in answer to the same resolution he had received total fees of \$3,064 for the same period, which he had appropriated to personal use. These amounts are in addition to a liberal salary.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

The Republicans of Connecticut will hold their State convention February 29th, and the Democrats February 23d.

Helen Eliza Benson, wife of William Lloyd Garrison, died at Boston Highlands, Mass., Wednesday, January 26th, in her 65th year.

Captain Paul Boynton, on the 29th swam from Alton, Ill., to St. Louis, a distance of twenty-five miles, in his life-saving apparatus. Ten miles above St. Louis Capt. Boynton was met by the steamer Deimet with a large party on board, which accompanied him to the city. The Captain made the trip between 5:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

POLITICAL.

The Central Republican Congressional Committee fully organized on the 2d by electing Hon. Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, President; Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Secretary; Jacob Form, Treasurer, and an executive and permanent committee consisting of Senators Cameron, Crozier, West, Logan and Doremus, and Representatives Rust, Hubbell, Sinnickson and Platt.

A Jackson, Miss., telegram of the 29th, says it is reported the legislative committee have evidence rendering the impeachment of Lieutenant Governor Davis certain. There is a question about Superintendent of Education Cardozo's guilt. He will certainly be removed. The committee investigating the case of Governor Ames are reticent. Notwithstanding the voluminous testimony the impression prevails that the impeachment will not be pressed, as conviction is regarded as uncertain.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The boat crews of Harvard and Yale Colleges will row an eight oared race at Springfield, Mass., on the 31st.

The French government has declined the proposition of England to buy their fishing rights in New Foundland.

The Union Pacific railroad is blocked at Bridge Station and other points. An attempt to force the drift at Toama on the 31st with a train of twelve engines was unsuccessful.

The United States Senate in executive session on the 1st, continued the nomination of E. McMurtre as pension agent at St. Paul, and C. W. Darling, as Indian agent at Fort Berthold, Dakota.

In the Wisconsin Senate on the 3d bills were introduced to fix the salary of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General at \$3,500, commencing from 1873, and cutting off all the fees.

The Court of Appeals of Missouri has affirmed the decision of the circuit court that the State lottery is illegal. Judge Blackwell dissented. The case will probably be appealed to the supreme court.

It is announced that the Prussian minister of commerce will send several officers of the mining department of that country to our centennial exhibition, with instructions to study the mining industries of the United States.

Telegrams of the 3d from points in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, mention heavy storms of snow, sleet and rain. Through the Indiana and in some portions of Missouri the snow fall exceeded six inches.

The Oxford (Eng.) college crew has declined the challenge of the American inter-collegiate rowing association to row in the latter part of July at Saratoga, on the ground that the date fixed comes too near the Henley amateur regatta.

The first stage of F. D. Yates & Co.'s semi-weekly direct line between Cheyenne and Custer City, via Fort Laramie and Red Cloud, carrying United States mail, left on the 2d. A daily line will be in operation in twenty days. Great parties are leaving there daily for the mines.

The Secretary of War, in answer to the inquiry of the House committee, gives it as his opinion that the best and most economical way to protect the Texas border from Mexican raids is to fill by recruiting the military companies now stationed along the Rio Grande up to their maximum strength.

It is announced that Cardinal Manning of England is to visit Rome in order to defend before the Sacred congregations a scheme which has been submitted to him, and on which he has been working for two years, for the union of a portion of the English ritualistic clergy with the Roman Catholic church. The pope is believed to be in favor of the scheme, but the Sacred congregations are opposed to it.

The U. S. Senate on the 4th confirmed the following nominations: Chas. P. Gill of Wisconsin, commissioner of pensions; Henry M. Atkinson, surveyor general of New Mexico; Wm. Benson, collector of internal revenue, second district of Minnesota. Postmaster: Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Leighton, Oskaloos, Iowa.

The first proceedings in the case of Gen. Babcock for connection with the crooked whisky conspiracy were had at St. Louis on the 1st. This was upon a motion to vacate the writ compelling the telegraph company to produce the various telegrams that passed between Babcock and John McDonald, Joyce and Mrs. Joyce, over various signatures, during several months of last year. After argument Judge Dillon overruled the motion.

On the 15th Lieut. Bishop, 5th Cavalry, in pursuit of a band of Osage Indians

who had stolen fifty head of cattle from the camp of Lee & Reynolds, thirty-five miles south of Leavenworth, Kas., came up with them in their camp. Lieut. Bishop's command promptly attacked them, and the Indians, taken by surprise, were soon put to flight, losing three killed and several wounded, who escaped. Three squaws, one boy and thirty-five Indian ponies were captured.

Large numbers of the citizens of Omaha are reported to have left that city during the past week for the Black Hills, and many persons are arriving daily en route from the East. Much trouble is anticipated with the Indians in that section this summer. Arapahoes, who have been South this winter, say they are all determined on a war for the possession of the Black Hills country, and are prepared for it. It is not thought the government will interfere to keep miners out, but they may leave them to protect themselves.

Commercial Matters.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 7. DRESSER Hosiery—The market is very active and firm at advanced prices. The receipts are not equal to the wants of the trade, although they are liberal, but the quality is hardly equal to that of a few days ago. Shippers and packers are active competitors, and some new car loads of hosiery are being shipped. Yesterday shippers were buying at \$7.70-\$7.75 for heavy hosiery, and \$7.50 for light. Packers were offering \$7.75 for all good lots, though some parcels, marketed by owners in person, who did not seem to understand what was going on, sold at \$7.60-\$7.65. Light and inferior hosiery are dull of sale at \$6.75-\$7.00, but all prime qualities are to-day firm at \$7.65-\$7.75.

DRESSED BEEF—There is no marked change in the market. The receipts are light and prices are firm at \$5.50-\$5.60 for prime to choice sides. Pork is in good demand and light supply, as was before reported. Chickens are particularly scarce, and fine lots sell easily at \$5.00-\$5.10. Turkeys are not so much called for, and are saleable at \$4.25-\$4.50, according to quality and condition.

EGGS—Some dealers still offering to sell fresh eggs at 18¢ per doz., but the largest holders believe that the late cold snap will stop supplies and carry prices up to 20¢. There are large stocks in store, while the demand is quiet.

GRAIN—There is no new feature. Wheat receipts are quiet and quotations are steady. Corn is dull and rather nominal today. Oats are in fair demand at 30¢-\$3.25 for prime to white Iowa, buyers' and sellers' prices.

L. P. M.—Wheat unsettled; No. 1 \$1.08; No. 2 \$1.07; No. 3 \$1.06; No. 4 \$1.05; No. 5 \$1.04; No. 6 \$1.03; No. 7 \$1.02; No. 8 \$1.01; No. 9 \$1.00; No. 10 \$0.99; No. 11 \$0.98; No. 12 \$0.97; No. 13 \$0.96; No. 14 \$0.95; No. 15 \$0.94; No. 16 \$0.93; No. 17 \$0.92; No. 18 \$0.91; No. 19 \$0.90; No. 20 \$0.89; No. 21 \$0.88; No. 22 \$0.87; No. 23 \$0.86; No. 24 \$0.85; No. 25 \$0.84; No. 26 \$0.83; No. 27 \$0.82; No. 28 \$0.81; No. 29 \$0.80; No. 30 \$0.79; No. 31 \$0.78; No. 32 \$0.77; No. 33 \$0.76; No. 34 \$0.75; No. 35 \$0.74; No. 36 \$0.73; No. 37 \$0.72; No. 38 \$0.71; No. 39 \$0.70; No. 40 \$0.69; No. 41 \$0.68; No. 42 \$0.67; No. 43 \$0.66; No. 44 \$0.65; No. 45 \$0.64; No. 46 \$0.63; No. 47 \$0.62; No. 48 \$0.61; No. 49 \$0.60; No. 50 \$0.59; No. 51 \$0.58; No. 52 \$0.57; No. 53 \$0.56; No. 54 \$0.55; No. 55 \$0.54; No. 56 \$0.53; No. 57 \$0.52; No. 58 \$0.51; No. 59 \$0.50; No. 60 \$0.49; No. 61 \$0.48; No. 62 \$0.47; No. 63 \$0.46; No. 64 \$0.45; No. 65 \$0.44; No. 66 \$0.43; 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POETRY.
SEVENTY-SIX-A CENTENNIAL SONG.
BY A. MORSE.

"The seventy-six!—his seventy-six!—
We greet the rising morn—
We have both wind and storm.
Our country's flag still floats aloft,
In bold majestic pride;
Our 'boys' the Nation's signal wear—
Our ships the Ocean ride.
One hundred years they say are fled—
One hundred years to-day,
Since first the year of the began,
That marks our natal day.
Through storm and sleet, through sheet
and storm,
The Nation's warriors press'd;
Her statesmen ne'er a face turned back,
Nor yet a foe censured.
We hail our Country glad and free,
And loud its praises tell,
We'll echo back those tones so clear,
Of Independence Bell!
We'll send our greeting far and wide,
O'er mountains, hills and vale,
Our Country's Great Centennial,
With joyful hearts we'll hail.
Long may our Nation's banner wave
O'er land and ocean wide,
No cringing slave nor traitor's dust,
No "black ship" stain the tide.
Rejoice, Columbia's sons, rejoice!
Raise now your voices loud and long,
And sing, O Columbia, loud and long,
Till they shall rend the sky.
Liver Falls, Wis., Jan. 1, 1876.

MISCELLANY.

AT THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

[Morse's letter to the London Standard.]
In the southwestern corner of Bombay Island the low plain swells up rather suddenly into a hill 200 feet high, from the top of which the whole city, and almost the whole island, is visible to the north and east, and to the west and south, the wide sea. It is a spot which, without a doubt, presents the finest view of what has been called one of the choicest scenes of the world, and might well, therefore, have been selected as the site of the richest inhabitants; but it is a fact that, till the Prince came to India, no Europeans, except it may have been by stealth, had set foot upon it. None, certainly, were privileged to examine this strange place, and if any came, which may be doubted, at most they could but cast a furtive glance around them, and steal away again. Two centuries have passed since, in this then most desolate spot, a gray tower was raised, no sign of life or man's habitation, but an abode of death, and so well called the Tower of Silence. As time went on four other towers were raised around the first, the Parses, to whom these towers belonged, grew in wealth and influence, the whole hill became theirs, and a high wall, with iron gates barred access to any but those of their own nation. Up to the Prince of Wales's visit I do not only say that no stranger has visited the spot; I say more, that no one ever expected to see it. The Parses, however, a proselytizing sect, they came to them voluntarily. There is a veil of mystery and mysticism over much that the Parses do, and they do not love to talk with strangers about these sacred things. Next to the strangest thing that has happened during that visit is the easy way in which the certain which has so long been held up by the Parses round their tombs has been dropped by them.
The Prince wished to see the Tower of Silence. Sir Bartle Frere wrote to the governing body of the Parses that the Prince wished to see it, and lo! it was done. It may be quite true that the five worshippers had deemed that the detour which they shrouded their funeral rites to invent many calumnies against them, but still I do not think that a desire to see themselves right with the world would alone have induced them to raise the veil. It would never have been put aside but for the Prince's wish to have it removed, and so, if his visit to India should have no other result, it will have in this brought about one of the most curious changes that India has witnessed. The thing came about so suddenly that the Secretary of the Parses found himself, so he told me, standing under the wall of the principal Towers of Silence, close to the vast stone slab on which the corpses are deposited, explaining from a model of the interior economy of the structure to his Royal Highness and a group of his suite before he had time to prepare his dress or his thoughts for the occasion.
You may ascend the hill of the Towers of Silence by a long succession of terraces and flights of steps from the south, or you may drive by a carriage road at the northern entrance, and read as you pass the gate the inscription, which tells you that the costly road was made at the expense of the son of the first baronet, Sir Jamshidji, in the honor of his father's memory. After driving a quarter of a mile you proceed on foot up a long, rocky ascent till you come to a gate with the warning, "None but Parses may enter!" But the Prince and his suite, the courteous Secretary of the Parse Governing Committee, I went in, and found a little way on my right a stone chapel or house of prayer, where the Parses who attend the funerals perform their votive.
From this spot there is a most enchanting and unequalled view over Bombay, which every European visitor should see if he can. While I sat here a model of a tower of Silence was brought and explained to me the same identical model which had interested the Prince, and the explanation was given by the same expostor. As I listened, two corpses, one of which was that of a mohed, or priest, were brought up the rocky ascent, each followed by about a hundred Parses in white garments. The tiers were carried by four men, and two others followed, who alone, are allowed to enter the towers. The Parses who walked in the procession had their garments linked two and two, and this had a mystic meaning. The towers are circular and are so well built that the oldest has stood 200 years without requiring to be repaired. They are formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented together, and the largest cost £20,000. It may be assumed that the four other towers cost £20,000 each, and we should have a tenth of a million invested in these buildings alone. And that Sir Jamshidji gave 100,000 square yards of land and defrayed the expenses of a road, and some idea may be formed of the cost of the whole cemetery. In the circular external wall there is but one aperture, about five and a half feet square and thirteen feet from the ground, and to this the carriers of the dead ascend by a flight of steps, and there take in the corpse. The outside wall is from 25 to 40 feet high, according to the inequalities of the ground on which the tower is built. Inside is a circular platform, depressed gradually toward the centre, where is a wall of about 10 feet in diameter. The surface of the platform consists of fluted grooves laid out in three series, to which

communication is obtained by a straight path leading from the aperture in the outer wall to the well in the centre of the tower. This straight path intersects the circular paths, and is about two and a half feet broad and then three feet.

The corpses are deposited in the grooves, those of men occupying the first series, those of women the second series, and those of children the third. All the bodies are absolutely nude to fulfil the saying, "Naked came I into the world, and naked shall I go forth;" and in half an hour from the time they are put in the grooves every particle of flesh is stripped from the bones by the numerous water-tubers that inhabit the spot. The skeleton is left to bleach in sun and wind till it becomes quite dry. Two carriers of the dead then enter with gloves on their hands and provided with bags, with which they carry the bones to the central well, where they are cast and crumble into dust. There are perforations in the wall of the well, through which any moisture caused by rain or otherwise passes, and descends through two drains at the bottom of the building, where it passes through charcoal, and so becomes disinfected and odorless before it reaches the sea. There is a ladder in the well by which the carriers of the dead descend and ascend, and the two drains at the bottom of the building, where it passes through charcoal, and so becomes disinfected and odorless before it reaches the sea. There is a ladder in the well by which the carriers of the dead descend and ascend, and the two drains at the bottom of the building, where it passes through charcoal, and so becomes disinfected and odorless before it reaches the sea.

The origin of the whole practice is no doubt the veneration of which the Parses regard the elements. Fire is too pure to be polluted by committing corpses to the flames. Water is almost equally venerated, and so, too, is mother earth. Hence this strange system has been invented, by which it is supposed that none of the impurities of the corpse can infect the elements, at all events directly. And everything that can be thought of is done to dispel the gloomy thoughts which some parts of the process naturally engender. The chapelets are situated in a beautiful garden, where those who attend the funerals may sit and enjoy the beauty of flowers and flowering shrubs. Those who deposit the corpses in the towers go through a purification, and the garments they wear when in the Tower of Silence are put away in another tower erected for the sole purpose of receiving them, and there they smoulder away.

INFANTILE THUMB-SUCKING.
The British Medical Journal publishes an article by Doctor Horace Hobbs, in which that distinguished physician states that he has observed that a peculiar and rather common deformity of the chest is caused by the habit of sucking the thumb in infancy and early childhood. He says that the weight of the arm on the thorax of the child, during sleep, produces depression of the ribs in the line occupied by the arm when the thumb is placed in the mouth. The doctor thinks this a very important effect of the habit of thumb-sucking, and he regards it of sufficient consequence to be put on record for the benefit of other observers. Because his Christmas slippers didn't fit, an Indianapolis man attempted to smother his wife, it is done in a fashion which has caused the old gentleman to take a seat in a tub of boiling water. He has remained on his stomach for the last two weeks, and the slippers will be able to wear them, as his usual weight is already reduced about one-half.

RUSSIAN CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

H. Haurovitz says that for some time past *Acerba serpylli* (wild thyme) has been used with great success to effect a permanent cure of drunkenness, in cases of a relapse (only after years), a short treatment will effect a cure again. The treatment consists in making an infusion of wild thyme (1-2 oz. 1-12 pint), and give the patient a teaspoonful every half hour. The next day it is given every two hours, and then four to six times a day until the cure is complete, which generally takes from two to three weeks. The effects are in the following order: vomiting, diarrhoea, increased urine, strong transpiration; then, generally, increased appetite and craving for acidulous beverages. Diet: easily digested food, and lemonade or other acidulous liquids.

A man with a sad, depressed look, and a black alpaca coat, and carrying an umbrella that looked as if it was subjected to a long succession of blows, this morning and enquired, "Do you attend to all kind of lawbusiness?" He wasted by the lawyer that he did, "Well," said he, opening his wallet and taking out a two-dollar bill and laying it down on the table, "I want you to administer oaths to that amount about this weather we are having, and attend to it just as quick as you can." And picked up his umbrella, he left the office before the lawyer could explain that such business was a little out of his jurisdiction.

There are twenty Japanese books in the Yale college, and yet when a student hangs up his overcoat and a volume drops out of the inside pocket, the chances are largely in favor of its being a sinful pack of cards, instead of a Japanese book.

Extraordinary Enterprise.

Frank Leslie, the publisher of eighteen illustrated newspapers and magazines, has just added to the list his *New Popular Magazine*, a marvel of elegance and cheapness. It is nearly double the size of any magazine published, each number containing one hundred and twenty-eight quarto pages, eighty fine illustrations, a beautiful chromo lithograph frontispiece, and is brim full of choice literature. We name as a few of the admirable articles in the first number—one completely illustrating and describing the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, also "Degrading Punishment of Women," illustrated—an interesting sketch of the life and assassination of Marat, the French revolutionist, with portrait—the different modes of fire producing among the aborigines, illustrated—biographical sketch and portrait of the great millionaire, Wm. B. Astor, and view of Astor library. Among these and other stories which give so much life to this magazine we notice "How we Shot the Falls," an Adirondack adventure, "Pearl Morgan's Revenge," "Hulda's Defeat," "Diamond Out Diamond," "One Night," by Etta W. Pierce, "Paul's Choice," "Flint and Steel," "The Story of Raphael Veldt," "The fix Mr. Ferrers was in." There are over sixty articles illustrated by eighty-two engravings, and is furnished one year, postage paid, for \$2.50. The *Popular Monthly* has already reached a circulation of 75,000 copies—a success never before recorded of any publication of its class. Send twenty cents to Frank Leslie, New York, for sample copy, by mail free. Canvassing agents should secure territory for this successful Magazine. An elegant chromo is given as premium. Write at once for terms.

American Genius. Moody & Sankey.

The great revivalists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who electrified the old England with their eloquence and enthusiasm, are fair samples of American genius. Springing from among the common people, their sympathies are all for the poor, and their aims are all for the salvation of the whole people and herein lies the secret of their great success. Those who seek to be popular must study and be familiar with the wants of the masses, and prove loyal thereto. To this fact we may trace the grand success in business, as well as in religious undertakings, which these Americans have achieved. Strikingly illustrative of these suggestions is that great establishment, located at Buffalo, N. Y., and known as the "World's Dispensary," a most appropriate name, indeed, for that vast institution, within whose walls are manufactured remedies which are in demand in every quarter of the globe, and at which a corps of distinguished physicians and surgeons, under the personal direction of Dr. Pierce, are constantly attending to the needs of thousands of sufferers everywhere, and whose success in the treatment of all forms of chronic ailments has become so well known that there is scarcely a hamlet in the land in which his name is not familiar. His proprietor, says *Herald and Torchlight*, of Detroit, "is a man of the people, writes for them, and to them tenders his eminent professional services." His advertisements are earnest exhortations. Like the great revivalists, his enthusiasm is multiplied by the unparalleled success of his enterprise, as well as by the efficacy of his remedies in curing disease. The people believe in him and his remedies, because, as the *New York Tribune* says, "the symptoms with which all their afflictions, efforts, and attainments." Hence, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to-day more largely employed as a blood and liver medicine, and also as a cough remedy, than any other remedial agent in the world. His Favorite Prescription, which has been recommended as a "cure-all," is so often used by compounders of worthless, humbug nostrums, but to all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women it has proved itself so much of a specific that it now enjoys great popularity and universal confidence. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, "easily larger than a mustard seed," have proved so agreeable and reliable as a cathartic that they are rapidly taking the place of the large, nauseous pills hitherto so much in use; while his Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla is a favorite remedy for Colic, Stomachic, and Cholera Morbus, and also as a liniment. Of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and Dr. Pierce's Neural Douche, little need be said, as they are known everywhere as the greatest specifics for Catarrh and "cold in the head" ever given to the public. And besides this large measure of success, Dr. Pierce seems likely to achieve as great renown as an author as he has as a physician. His *Common Sense Medical Adviser*, a book of 600 pages, which he sells at the unparalleled low price of \$1.50, has already been sold to the extent of thirty thousand copies, and is now being reprinted in a new and enlarged edition. The secret of Dr. Pierce's success, as well as that of the great revivalists, and scores of other Americans, who by their genius have advanced step by step from obscurity to affluence and distinction, consists in treating the people as equals, in plain, simple, common, and honest. No man, who hopes to attain either wealth or distinction, can afford to deal unfairly with the world or to be indifferent to the wants and best interests of humanity.

CONSUMPTIVES TAKE NOTICE. Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's book, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many of these evidences will show that the cure is often promoted by the employment of other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sore Throat Remedy, Schenck's Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.
Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, salt rheum, and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Dr. Schenck's Skin and Scalp Cure, by Cassell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

TEN DOLLARS never would buy as much clothing as now at the Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED.—Traveling Salesman. Apply to Geo. Culver, Manager, 215 Broadway, New York.

STEEPS BROS. Furniture, Manicure, and all kinds of household goods. 215 Broadway, New York.

REVOLVERS.—See new size \$3.00. Catalogue sent on request.

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THE CHICAGO LEDGER.—A \$100 paper for \$1.00. Catalogue sent on request.

MERILL RYDEN. Commission Merchant for the sale and purchase of Furs, Skins, Hides, Wool, Game, and all kinds of goods. 215 Broadway, New York.

ORGANS.—See new size \$3.00. Catalogue sent on request.

WOMAN'S HERCULEAN INSTITUTE.—See new size \$3.00. Catalogue sent on request.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—See new size \$3.00. Catalogue sent on request.

HATS, CAPS, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—See new size \$3.00. Catalogue sent on request.

WANTED.—Good, energetic country agent for the sale of *THE CHICAGO LEDGER*. Address: 215 Broadway, New York.

HOMES IN IOWA.—See new size \$3.00. Catalogue sent on request.

NEEDLES FOR YOUR SEWING MACHINES.—See new size \$3.00. Catalogue sent on request.

Only Three Cents a Week.

1876.

GRAND INVESTMENT.

Splendid Returns.

City, Village, Country

READER, you want for Yourself and Family, for 1876, the most Practical, the most Useful, the most Beautiful, and yet the most Cheap Journal in America—You will certainly find that Journal in the American Agriculturist, issuing its 35th Annual Volume during the Centennial Year. Two numbers are now ready for \$100,000 old readers, and the 500,000 new ones, who will have it, if they learn its real value.

44 double (or quarto) pages in every number, beautifully printed on the paper.

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HOUSEKEEPERS will find in every number much to aid and relieve their Work, and Care—not fancy notions, but really useful suggestions and information.

CHILDREN of all ages find in every number much to interest and instruct them.

A Calendar of Work, with useful hints thereon, in House, Garden, Orchard, Dairy, on the Farm, etc., given in every number, is alone worth the cost.

HUNGRY EXPOSED.—No other Journal in the world so persistently and fully exposes the tricks and schemes of the swindlers that prey upon every Individual. These exposures alone save its readers millions of dollars, and will save every reader many times the cost of the paper, in bad purchases, and investments, if not in avoiding bare-watching.

The Above are only a few of the good features of the American Agriculturist, that for 34 years have made it so acceptable and useful to its subscribers, who are so numerous that the Publishers can supply the paper at a remarkably low price. It combines Beauty and Usefulness to a wonderful degree, and is the Cheapest Journal in the World.

Everybody wants and should have it. The Centennial Volume (for all of 1876) will far excel in value and beauty any previous volume. TRY IT.

Terms: Only \$1.00 a year, sent post-paid; 4 to 6 copies, \$1.35 each; 10 copies \$1.50 each. CHAS. J. JUDG & CO., Publishers, 215 Broadway, New York.

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Geo. Culver, Manager. Fare \$3 Per Day

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Containing the whole of the Charming Serial Story entitled "DOROTHY FOX." THE WEEKLY WISCONSIN is a new and interesting story, of interest to every one, the Farmer, the Merchant and the Family. Try it for four months.

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SECURE A HOME NOW.

Full information sent FREE to all Parts of the World. Land Com' U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

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All our remaining stock of OVERCOATS,

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Goods daily, consisting of

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BOOTS & SHOES,

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These goods were bought to be sold at

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We buy all our goods in Chicago and New York, for cash, and defy competition!

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

All are invited to come and examine our goods, and they will not go away dissatisfied.

We sell for Cash, and can sell Cheaper than any establishment that sells on trust.

We do not have to make up our bad debts off our cash customers, and can afford to put our goods at the lowest prices.

You can save money by buying your goods of us.

You can get better goods for less money. We keep no shoddy, but all our goods are warranted to be of the best material and what they are represented.

We keep constantly on hand the best stock of

GROCERIES

In the Minnesota Valley, consisting of Coffees, Sugar, Teas, Pure Spices, etc., etc., which we are selling at prices that defy competition.

WE pay the highest market price for Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, and all kinds of farm produce, in cash, or goods at cash prices.

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is still at his old stand in Chaska, and confidently announces to the public that he has

Largest Stock

of all kinds and descriptions in

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consisting of

STOVES, IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

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Also constantly on hand the best quality of

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of all kinds and of the best quality constantly on hand, and can be furnished in any quantity.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

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from the best manufacturers sold at the lowest prices and on reasonable terms.

From his long experience in handling plows he has selected the best kinds, and now has the

LARGEST STOCK

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Panic prices for all goods. Twenty percent. over than ever before. Come and see and you will believe.

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Franken & Staken,

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Rustic Window Shades,

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FRUIT JARS, GRASS & GARDEN SEEDS,

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compounded from the purest drugs, made a specialty, and all orders correctly filled.

Our goods are selected with care, and warranted as represented.

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New Goods, New Prices.

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CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

Where you will always find a fine stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Boots & Shoes, Crockery,

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Canned Fruit, &c., &c.

All of which is selling at the lowest cash prices.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.

Give us a call, and see if you do not get your money's worth.

Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

THIES & WOLFE, Chaska, Minn.

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This House is thoroughly furnished, and offers the best accommodations for board by the day or week, and for the traveling public. Good stabling attached. Charges moderate.

F. HAMMER, Chaska, Minn.

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ADAM RICE announces to the citizens of Chaska that he will run his express wagon to and from the stations

THE WEEKLY VALLEY HERALD

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Legal advertisements, 75 cents per folio, first insertion, and 35 cents each subsequent insertion. Payment required on delivery of advertisement.

The Valley Herald



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NOTICE! The Chaska Herald is the Official paper of the County, has four times the bona fide circulation of any other paper published or circulated in the County, and is consequently much more valuable as an advertising medium.

Church Property.

Exempt from Taxation.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Lists names of churches and their respective amounts for property tax exemption.

Carver County Minn. Feb 12th 1876.

Ed. VALLEY HERALD:—We read in the Carver Free Press of Feb. 9th another lengthy communication entitled "Commissioner Patterson has something to say to Tax-payers," in which Mr. Patterson goes for his broadside like a pork to war.

The Weekly Valley Herald

A. L. DU TOIT & CO., Proprietors.

VOLUME 14

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17 1876.

NUMBER 26

TERMS, \$1.50 Per Annum.

The Valley Herald.

Deutsches Departement.

Redaktion:

(Eingel.)

Chaska, 11. Febr. 1876.

Vertheilung:

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In Henry Young's alten Store.

Reparaturen werden prompt und bill

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Hält eine gute Auswahl von Möbel aller

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Meinen geschätzten Kunden für

Chaska Valley Herald.

A. L. DU TOIT, Editor.

CHASKA.

MINN.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Poor little Rhode Island is staggering under a debt of \$2,382,500.

It costs \$2,000 in Buffalo to slander a school teacher, while in St. Paul the cost is on the other side—it costs the teacher his situation.

The bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law, which passed the national house last week, does not effect suits or proceedings now in progress.

REVERDY JOHNSON, the state man and jurist, died very suddenly, at Annapolis, Md., on the 10th inst. He would have been 80 years old in the coming May.

SENATOR LOGAN has written a play. It is entitled "Experience in the life of a new Congressman," and was lately put upon the boards in Washington with great success.

THERE are sixty thousand idle people in Philadelphia. That is to say, without work. No Philadelphia will have an idle tongue until the year after the Centennial has passed.

NEW YORK has had its turn with the fire fiend. An entire block of thirty large buildings was destroyed, and the conflagration at one time threatened the destruction of the heart of the city.

THE United States courts have decided that a bachelor, though he keeps house with an adopted son and servants, is not the head of the family, so as to be entitled to the homestead exemption.

THERE is one thing in favor of the English language as the universal language of the world. It has been clearly demonstrated that it is by 30 per cent. the cheapest of all languages in use for telegraphy.

SENATOR SHARON, of Nevada, finds the duties of United States Senator extremely irksome, and would resign at once, only that the governor of that State is a Democrat, and would appoint a Democrat in his place.

It is said that an effort was recently made to bring about a reconciliation between Blaine and Conkling who have not spoken since a quarrel between them some twelve years ago. The effort to reconcile them failed.

THE board of education of New York has decided against the introduction of the study of German in the public schools. It is thought most desirable to impart a fair knowledge of plain English before taking up foreign tongues.

THE bill for extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad passed the Senate by a large majority. When Holman and the other champions of the "no subsidy" policy in the House, get a crack at it, it may not be so successful.

It seems to be a settled fact, and is so regarded on all hands, that whenever Jeff. Davis opens his mouth he puts his feet in it. This is a fact not easy to accomplish except by accident, and then it is not such an edifying performance as to win applause.

JAMES PARTON, the historian, is in trouble. He lately married his step-daughter, contrary to the laws of the State, and didn't find out the illegality of the ceremony until the next morning. He is now living alone until the legislature passes a legalizing act.

Is Brooklyn the school board resolved to repeal a clause of their laws providing that in case a female teacher enters into "matrimonial relations" her place shall become vacant. Why marrying should be forbidden in this free land, and especially in Brooklyn, is altogether unaccountable.

GRASSHOPPERS are already hopping about in Southern Kansas. This fact is enough to terrify the stoutest-hearted granger. The question among people up this way is, if they grow to the length of an inch in midwinter, as is asserted, how long will they become when stuffed with "grass-sass" in the midst of summer.

One of the nine questions of church ethics just now agitating Bostonians regarding Piper, the fiend who murdered the little girl Jessie Pomeroy, in the befriery Piper is now having his second trial, and the question is: Shall he be reinstated as sexton if he is acquitted of the charge of murder. Can it be possible that Boston will hesitate at the question?

AGAIN have the bleeding wounds in the hearts of the parents of Charlie Ross been torn open afresh. The cruelty of those who would endeavor to palm off some other child as the one for which these parents are mourning is worthy of the severest censure. That most of the so-called Charlies are handled by conscienceless rascals who would make money by the fraud if they could induce the father to accept a strange child for his own, after its two years' absence, there is scarcely a doubt.

THE Brooklyn scandal is still unsettled. H. C. Bowen appeared before the Plymouth church examining committee and offered to tell all he knows of it before a committee of three, where he and Mr. Beecher should both appear, but this the committee refused—demanding an open hearing at once. Mr. Bowen then asked for ten days time to examine papers, and prepare for a hearing before the investigating committee, and that was denied. Then the committee consulted Mr. Beecher, and he said he wanted Mr. Bowen to tell all he knows; so the committee cited the accused to appear before them at the end of ten days.

THE NEWS RECORD.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Samuel Boyd, Deputy United States Marshal at Brownsville, Tenn., was shot and killed Saturday evening by H. M. Clark, one of the editors of the *Democrat*, in a quarrel with a group of political discussion.

Chief Justice White in charging the grand jury, at Salt Lake, said: "Polygamy must be suppressed in this territory. Mormonism may survive it, and relieved from it would stand unshaken and free as any other creed or mode of religious worship."

Monday the 7th, at Chicago, John Becker shot and instantly killed Edward Campbell, during a quarrel about his wife, who was divorced from Campbell before her marriage with Becker. The latter who was badly cut with a razor in the hands of Campbell, escaped.

J. H. Mowery, member of the Kansas Legislature, is a fugitive from justice. His crime is forgery in connection with the issue of \$5,000 of school bonds in Comanche county. It will be remembered that the treasurer of the State is in jail awaiting trial for similar forgeries, and still other forgeries are being developed.

John C. Van Pelt, the Ohio saloon keeper who took so prominent a part in the recent liquor crusade, has been found guilty of grand larceny at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and sent to the Missouri Penitentiary for five and a half years. His offense was the stealing of a buggy and harness. He had a colored girl with him dressed as a boy.

Counsel for McKee, on the 5th, filed a motion in the United States circuit court for a new trial on the following grounds: First, because the court admitted as illegal and incompetent the evidence offered by the prosecution; second, because the court gave the jury erroneous instructions, and erred in the charge to the jury; third, because the verdict is against the law; fourth, because the verdict is against the evidence and the law.

A body of masked men attacked the jail at Bloomington, Ind., at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, overpowered the sheriff, secured the keys and shot and killed a prisoner named C. A. Marston, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life three years ago, but recently granted a new trial by the supreme court. The mob let a letter with the sheriff ordering the prisoner to be released to leave town within three days.

POLITICAL.

The City Council of St. Louis, 9th, settled the majority count, pending for some time past, by a majority vote in favor of Henry Overstolz, the contestant. After this action Mr. Overstolz was installed by the council. Mr. Britton, the incumbent, ousted in a card, takes exception to the action of the council and says he shall continue to perform the duties of the office until the question at issue is decided by a higher tribunal.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Guano, an old friend of Garibaldi, recently died in Florence without receiving extreme unction. The clergy have consequently refused the remains Christian burial. Garibaldi writes to a friend advising cremation.

Mr. Bristow is said to be ready to begin the redemption of fractional currency in silver coin. He remembers again, the distinguished financier and statesman who preceded Bristow began a "silver resumption" once, but did not go very far. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bristow is better prepared than Richardson was, or at least that he will not make the same old blunders.

Edward Stokes, convicted of killing James Fisk, Jr., appeared before Justice Dickman reviewed the case and denied the motion. He remanded Stokes to Sing Sing on the ground that he had been imprisoned ten months before receiving his final sentence. Judge Dickman reviewed the case and denied the motion. He remanded Stokes to Sing Sing, to serve out the remainder of his sentence. A bill of exceptions will be presented at the general term of the Supreme Court. Stokes was very nervous.

Judge Blatchford has given a decision in the case brought by the United States government against Gen. James Watson Webb for contempt in not answering certain questions put him in relation to money paid to officials in Brazil out of a government award when Webb was minister to that country. The judge says that from the nature of the issue it would not be necessary he should give any more specific answers to the questions put him than those he has already given in regard to the manner in which the money was disposed of, and dismisses the contempt proceeding.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The removal of the headquarters of the department of the Plate were to be removed from Omaha is denied on reliable authority.

The liberal members of the Hungarian Diet have unanimously agreed to support a bill for the erection of a national monument to the deceased statesman, Mr. Deák.

The Kentucky House, on the 5th, passed the bill providing for a State Centennial Board, and appropriating \$5,000 for centennial purposes, by a vote of 60 yeas to 29 nays.

The manufacturers and mechanics of St. Johns, N. B., have memorialized the government to increase the duties on imported articles which come into direct competition with domestic manufactures.

The Prussian cabinet have decided to push the transfer of the Prussian railways to the empire, and it is thought the arrangement will be ratified before the close of the present session of the Reichstag.

The boiler, weighing nearly 10 tons, of Shipp's cotton press, Galveston, Texas, exploded on the night of the 4th, wrecking the building and seriously injuring two men named Spriggs and William Thompson.

The Ohio State Centennial Educational Committee request the State managers to make an appropriation of one thousand dollars to erect three sample school buildings upon the centennial grounds, provided other States will contribute an additional amount sufficient to erect said buildings.

The Secretary of War, in answer to the inquiry of the House committee, gives it as his opinion that the best and most economical way to protect the Texas border from Mexican raids is to fill by recruiting the military companies now stationed along the Rio Grande up to their maximum strength.

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Congress has decided that the government is not at all liable for depredations by Indians, but will report to the House a resolution to that effect, excepting only cases where the United States has assumed the responsibility in treaty stipulations.

The first proceedings in the case of Gen. Baker for connection with the crooked whisky conspiracy were had at St. Louis on the 1st. This was upon a motion to vacate the writ compelling the telegraph company to produce the various telegrams that passed between Baker and John McDonald, Joyce and Mrs. Joyce, over various signatures, during several months of last year. After argument Judge Dixon overruled the motion.

A special from Berlin says the report

that Germany has declined to make any representations to Spain in regard to Cuba is incorrect. The German government has not answered the communication of the United States, which did not require or invite an answer, but there is every reason to believe that Germany is not unwilling to impress upon Spain the justice of American complaints, and the advisability of making some concession.

The walking match, in progress at Chicago since Monday, between Miss Bertha Hill of that city terminated Saturday the 6th, Mrs. Marshall having made 231 miles and Mrs. Von Hillen 281. The original intention was to walk 300 miles for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the sufferers from the great earthquake. The second regiment army where the walk occurred was filled with spectators most of the time.

A big fight is in progress in Milwaukee between the bulls and bears in wheat, and among other facts developed is that an unprecedented quantity—over a million bushels—of wheat is now held in warehouses. A report has been started that winter wheat looks poor owing to the weather, the ground being everywhere bare, and extraordinary efforts will be made on both sides to affect prices. By contradictory reports from all sections of Iowa, Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin.

Cardinal Manning writes to the London Times that the telegram from Rome that he intends to proceed thither to promote the union of a portion of the English ritualistic clergy with the Roman Catholic church, and that he had made up his mind to the Vatican looking to that end, are both, from first to last, wholly devoid of truth. He proceeds as follows: "No scheme whatever on the subject of ritualism has ever been conceived by me; none has ever been, to my knowledge, proposed or opposed by me."

A Yankton, D. T., telegram of the 8th says: A party of forty men left here for the Black Hills Saturday. Fifteen men left today. A third party will leave Thursday next. Those leaving to-day are all settlers in this country, familiar with all the streams, and will make a survey both going and coming of the most practical routes, and the exact distance of each. Some of the party expect to return in fifteen days and will be prepared to give a full report of the prospects at the Hills.

By a report made to the House of Representatives, it appears that the amount of money in United States cash boxes, on the 1st of January 1876, was \$196,770,043. The amount of 1 per cent. bonds sold to October 2, 1875, in obedience to the resumption act, is, interest included, \$15,795,855. The silver purchased by the treasury department has been paid for with the proceeds of 6 per cent. bonds sold, and the balance of the proceeds of said bonds, together with the revenues of the government, has been applied to the retirement of legal tenders, as provided by the specie resumption act.

CONGRESS.

The Senate passed the bill providing for payment of the judgment rendered by the court in the case of the *Alabama*, by a vote of 24 yeas to 12 nays. The bill was introduced by Senator Stanford, and was reported by the committee on Finance, by a vote of 10 yeas to 5 nays. The bill provides for the payment of the judgment rendered by the court in the case of the *Alabama*, by a vote of 24 yeas to 12 nays.

In the House, a bill was introduced for the celebration of the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Feb. 12th, and providing that the flag shall float at half mast on the 14th of April. The House passed the bill by a vote of 100 yeas to 80 nays. The bill provides for the celebration of the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Feb. 12th, and providing that the flag shall float at half mast on the 14th of April.

Senator Ferry, president pro tem, stated to the Senate, on the 8th, that he found it impossible to serve on the Finance committee, and he was accordingly excused. He was succeeded by Senator Stanford. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the payment of the judgment rendered by the court in the case of the *Alabama*.

The House, on the 8th, repealed the bankruptcy act, to take effect Jan. 1, 1877. In the consideration of the bill, the House passed a resolution to the effect that the bill should be reported to the Senate by the committee on Finance, by a vote of 10 yeas to 5 nays. The bill provides for the payment of the judgment rendered by the court in the case of the *Alabama*.

On the 9th, a resolution was offered looking to the completion of Washington monument. Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill for the repeal of the pre-emption laws. The Secretary of the treasury was instructed to furnish a statement of the balances due the United States from former public officers. In the consideration of the bill, the House passed a resolution to the effect that the bill should be reported to the Senate by the committee on Finance, by a vote of 10 yeas to 5 nays.

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In the Senate, on the 10th, the bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, eight years was passed by a vote of 24 yeas to 12 nays. The bill was introduced by Senator Stanford, and was reported by the committee on Finance, by a vote of 10 yeas to 5 nays.

Mr. Cameron making LaCrosse a vote of approval. The centennial appropriation bill was reported by the committee on Finance, by a vote of 10 yeas to 5 nays. The bill provides for the payment of the judgment rendered by the court in the case of the *Alabama*.

In the House, Mr. Hale, of Maine spoke on the diplomatic bill. At the close of his remarks Mr. Blaine took the floor and delivered his speech on the currency question. The galleries were filled and the closest attention given to his remarks.

The only business in the Senate on the 11th was the passage of the Centennial bill as it came from the House—37 to 15. The House passed the diplomatic bill with a large number of amendments, one of which was abolishing the mission to the Hawaiian Islands—by a vote of 192 to 2. It reduces the appropriation \$400,000 below that of last year.

The removal of one of the storekeepers connected with the Milwaukee Whisky Ring was urgently requested by the Ring in the distiller in whose family he was living. "Why, he's all right," said the chief, "he's receiving a regular salary from the pool." "Yes," responded the distiller, "I know he's all right in that way and never complained of anything extra before each meal that the victuals get cold, and my wife wants him sent away."

Young ladies can now be seen sitting the city for fifteen years. Its origin is not ascertained. Three freemen were killed and four seriously injured by falling walls.

The fire was the most destructive in this city for fifteen years. Its origin is not ascertained. Three freemen were killed and four seriously injured by falling walls.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on the 7th, a letter was presented from Dr. Stuart, of Winona, accompanied by resolutions of the State Medical Society, favoring the inebriate asylum law; and a bill was introduced to establish a State board of immigration, at an expense of \$10,000 annually; to survey the St. Croix canal route, and appropriating \$10,000; providing for a second hospital for the insane. Bills passed: memorial for railroad from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; giving laborers a first lien on logs and lumber. House bills passed: thirteen in number of a strictly local and unimportant character.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced, among which were: to amend the constitution relating to the bill of rights; declaring the appropriation of lost or mislaid property to be larceny, and providing for the formation of mutual insurance companies. A committee was appointed on railroad passenger travel. Senate bills were passed: memorial for railroad from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; giving laborers a first lien on logs and lumber. House bills passed: thirteen in number of a strictly local and unimportant character.

In the Senate, on the 8th, bills were introduced: authorizing certain towns to issue bonds for the Minnesota Southern Minnesota railway; relating to the purchase of chattel mortgages; prohibiting religious exercise in the public schools. A resolution was passed to the effect that the bill should be reported to the Senate by the committee on Finance, by a vote of 10 yeas to 5 nays.

In the House the bill for reimbursing counties for destruction of grasshoppers was reported for \$25,352.50 to pay 50 per cent. A bill was introduced to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquor. The Senate joint resolution for opening up the Black Hills was concurred in. The Centennial bill was taken up and after several amendments it was passed by a vote of 10 yeas to 5 nays.

In the Senate, on the 9th the following bills were introduced: relating to the appointment of county superintendent of schools; relating to sales under mortgage foreclosure and execution; amending sale of fees of justices of the peace; to abolish salaried positions in the State; to amend the law relating to the appointment of county superintendent of schools; relating to sales under mortgage foreclosure and execution; amending sale of fees of justices of the peace; to abolish salaried positions in the State; to amend the law relating to the appointment of county superintendent of schools.

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In the House, Mr. Hale, of Maine spoke on the diplomatic bill. At the close of his remarks Mr. Blaine took the floor and delivered his speech on the currency question. The galleries were filled and the closest attention given to his remarks.

The only business in the Senate on the 11th was the passage of the Centennial bill as it came from the House—37 to 15. The House passed the diplomatic bill with a large number of amendments, one of which was abolishing the mission to the Hawaiian Islands—by a vote of 192 to 2. It reduces the appropriation \$400,000 below that of last year.

The removal of one of the storekeepers connected with the Milwaukee Whisky Ring was urgently requested by the Ring in the distiller in whose family he was living. "Why, he's all right," said the chief, "he's receiving a regular salary from the pool." "Yes," responded the distiller, "I know he's all right in that way and never complained of anything extra before each meal that the victuals get cold, and my wife wants him sent away."

Young ladies can now be seen sitting the city for fifteen years. Its origin is not ascertained. Three freemen were killed and four seriously injured by falling walls.

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appropriating money to reimburse certain counties for money spent in the destruction of grasshoppers; for a ferry across the Mississippi at Anoka. Bills passed—relating to elections; amending articles of assessment, and relating to taxes, besides several local bills. Indefinitely postponed—preventing county officers from holding other offices; salaries of judges, and relating to deeds and mortgages.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate on the 12th: to legalize the incorporation of the State agricultural society; to procure the portraits of the ex-governors of Minnesota. The committee on Roads and bridges reported that no appropriation from the internal improvement fund should be made: This affects all road and bridge bills. The bill for election of county school superintendents was reconsidered and referred. Senate bills passed—relating to storage of dams, and relating to civil elections.

The House voted down the resolution for printing the governors message in three different languages. A committee was ordered to report upon the expediency of offering a bounty for grasshoppers. Bills were passed: memorial for railroad from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; giving laborers a first lien on logs and lumber. House bills passed: thirteen in number of a strictly local and unimportant character.

Plymouth Church Troubles.

Mr. H. C. Bowen, accompanied by Dr. W. H. Ward, and others, arrived at the Plymouth church on the 10th inst. to examine the accounts of the Plymouth church to-night in answer to the summons to appear and testify as to the facts known to him in reference to the charges against Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Bowen arrived at the church at 7:15 in the ground surrounding the executive mansion at Annapolis. Mr. Johnson was the guest of Governor Carroll, and dined this afternoon with other gentlemen at the executive mansion. He was found dead in the yard by a servant.

Mr. Johnson came to Annapolis last night to argue the case of Baker vs. Freck. He argued in the court of appeals to-day. By invitation of Governor Carroll he became his guest at the executive mansion to-day. The Governor invited Chief Justice Bartol of this State and several other gentlemen to meet Mr. Johnson at dinner at the mansion. They dined about 5 p. m. At dinner Mr. Johnson appeared in excellent spirits and his usual health, and entertained the company by his conversation and relating anecdotes. At dinner he took one glass of Madeira and refused to take any more.

After dinner he suddenly asked the Governor to take him into the porch of the mansion, close up to the wall and the rear door leading into the basement. He had evidently gone down the front steps and around to the front side of the house and fallen where he was found. This was about 8:15 p. m., and the impression is that he had been there at least half an hour. He was then dead, and was bleeding profusely from wounds on the right side of his head and face. His body was at once moved into the basement room and physicians summoned. Dr. William G. Tuck was first to arrive, and after examining the body, pronounced life extinct. Drs. Riedeauf and Claude arrived afterwards.

There are large wounds on the right side of the forehead, two fractures of the skull from the upper portion of the head to the eyebrow, a dislocation of a finger of the left hand, and cuts and bruises on the legs and hands. The physicians are examining the body to determine the cause of death. Mr. Johnson would have been 80 years old next day.

ANNAPOILIS, Feb. 11.—The main facts connected with the death of Reverdy Johnson in the grounds attached to the executive mansion, as made last night, are not changed by developments this morning. His death was so sudden and unexpected after his appearance in the State library and about the State House yesterday while the Legislature was in session, in apparently full health that the community has not yet recovered from the shock.

The committee declined to accept Bowen's proposition, because it was not a case between Beecher and Bowen, but a case between Plymouth Church and Bowen, and should not be withdrawn from the church and taken before strangers. Bowen said it appeared that he was now on trial before them, but protested against the injustice of summoning him for trial and expecting him to answer on so short notice, and on a trial in which to consult papers, documents, and memorandums referring to the case. At the end of that time he would appear before them and answer any questions that might be proposed to him. He then requested that copies of the facts in his possession in making what you call my infamous allegations and insinuations about him, made in response to your own demand for a reply to Mr. White's grievances. I am willing to abide the censure of approval of such a body of men, if Mr. Beecher and Plymouth church will also submit to their decision. I re-affirm everything I have stated about Henry Ward Beecher in my previous communication to you, and I am ready to substantiate it before such a tribunal.

First. The committee declined to accede to Mr. Bowen's request for a further adjournment. Second. That they now urge him to state any facts in his possession in support of the allegations that he has made affecting the character of the pastor.

Third. That if he now decline to state such facts, we shall to-morrow evening report to the church the action which has been taken, and ask for instruction.

Mr. Bowen then said as the committee refused to give him the necessary time to prepare a reply he must withdraw. He then read the following paper, and stated that he would give an answer to Mr. White, and then invited me as a fellow member in the interest of the purity of the church to state the facts to which I referred, that you might know whether or not the pastor obliged to answer without further ceremony; but you cannot now put yourselves on that ground. You tell me that my case is on trial, and I now have the right to insist on an orderly trial. I was not ready to speak the years ago, but I am now ready, and I must decline at this notice, and in this irregular way, to answer your questions to-night.

He appealed to them while leaving the room to give him time to prepare a reply. Mr. Bowen then withdrew. The committee remained in session for some time. After they had adjourned to to-morrow they adopted a verbatim report of the proceedings in the case of Mr. Beecher to the church at its adjourned meeting.

The Congregational church in the Andover Theological Seminary was visited by a delegation to unite with them in an ecclesiastical council for investigation into the accusations made against Henry Ward Beecher. This vote expresses simply the church's sense of the need of an examination, and of the injurious influence of delay. The importance of the action is suggested by the fact that this church is connected with the oldest Congregational theological seminary in the country, with which have been associated a national ministry, and more than 3,000 clergymen.

The Christian Union says fifty churches have accepted by letter the invitation to the Plymouth church advisory

congress. The North church of Portsmouth, N. H., and the Central church of Lynn, Mass., decline the invitation. The South Congregational society of Salem, Mass., reversed its former decision, and voted to decline.

The leading editorial of the *Independent* is devoted to a criticism of Mr. Beecher and the action of Plymouth church, and is unmistakably hostile to both.

Mysterious and Sudden Death of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished statesman and jurist, was found dead this evening at 7:15 in the ground surrounding the executive mansion at Annapolis. Mr. Johnson was the guest of Governor Carroll, and dined this afternoon with other gentlemen at the executive mansion. He was found dead in the yard by a servant.

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The "Black System" on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Precautions Against Accidents.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Of the tens of thousands of passengers annually carried between this city and New York by the fast trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad probably only a small proportion have any conception of the myriads of details necessary to the working of the perfect system to which they in great part owe their safety. It is not a great many years—in fact not a great many months—since a few simple signals were all on which the engineer or conductor of a long train of living freight could depend in speeding along the iron roadway from one point to another; and when terrible accidents did not now and then occur it was more the result of unmitigated vigilance and heroic devotion to duty on the part of the employees of a road than any really practical means provided for their guidance. Though the hand which holds the throttle valve and the courage which directs the self-sacrificing actions of many an engineer is

REMINISCENCES OF RATISBON.

The Hotel in Which the Infamous Don John Was Born—A Visit to the Dungeons and Torture-Rooms of the Rath House.

(Charles Dudley Warner in the Hartford Courant.)

In order to enjoy Ratisbon you need to brush up your historic recollections, and select a sunny day for your pilgrimage to it. In the somnolence and darkness of a November day it is dull and gloomy, and frowns upon you with its heavy Gothic architecture. It is, as you know, a rusty city which began to decay and shrink as early as the middle of the seventeenth century, although it retained its importance as the meeting-place of the imperial diet down to 1806. It was at Ratisbon that crusading warriors and pilgrims to the Holy Land embarked upon the Danube. A great portion of the traffic of the East passed through this free city of the empire, and its merchants enjoyed a European credit. I walked through the broad and vacant street of Ambassadors, where the coats of arms of foreign states still attest the former residence of their ministers.

I am staying at the Goldenes Kreuz, a vast inn occupying a good part of one side of the Heideplatz, and having at one end of it a square battlement tower, with loopholes in its thick walls. There are several of these old towers in the city, the remains of days when tyrants and frequent need of shelter from popular rage. Upon one of them is a colossal picture of the combat between David and Goliath, a most unequal fight in which the giant never had a chance to show his strength points. No sooner had I secured my room which is large enough for a town meeting, than I asked the waiter to show me the apartment that Charles V. occupied when he lodged in Ratisbon, in 1546. This emperor ought to be patron saint of landlords, for he made the famous of every hotel he slept in, in Germany. However they had special occasion to remember him here. The year following his patronage of this house, its beautifullest, Barbara Blumberg, gave birth to Don John of Austria, who was leading out of it but up a flight of stairs, the room in which Don John was born. Outside the wall, under the quaint window with its small, diamond panes, is a portrait of the consummate and pitiless, soldier in terra cotta and an inscription.

I dare say that the event that made this room celebrated was not at all romantic to the lovely Barbara, and she would have been greatly astonished if she had been told that her child would one day become a world conqueror with considerable curiosity to look at the chamber, and to muse upon the unfortunate circumstances to which the world owes the birth of the scourge of the Netherlands. It is lamentable, the trouble nearly always caused by the coming into the world of a pretty woman. There, in that ancient mansion opposite the Rath house, more than a century before the birth of Don John, a tournament was held to maintain the innocence of a beautiful Agnes Bernauer, a maid of humble origin, who had captivated the heart of Albert, son of Duke Ernest of Bavaria, who married her in spite of his father's rage at the connection. The old tyrant caused the charming girl to be seized and thrown over the bridge at Strasburg, into the Danube, and when she freed herself from her bonds and swam ashore, a wretch caught her long hair with a hooked pole and held her under water till she drowned. I like to recall the old wall-known stories in these medieval places in order to come more clearly into sympathy with the spirit of the good old time of faith and chivalry.

In the Rath house I saw a portrait of Barbara Blumberg, in the flat and style of the art of her period. I asked the maid who was showing me through the building if she thought Barbara was handsome. "No, indeed," she said, "she was by this picture not pretty, but the Kaiser loved her." The portrait may have been taken some time after the visit of the emperor, for it does not at all sustain her reputation of beauty. I wonder if that reputation was not fictitious. We are so imposed on by the middle age humping that I sometimes doubt its beauty and heroism as well as its piety and chastity.

The Rath house is in parts very old, portions of it belonging to the fourteenth century. Over the Gothic door, by which we entered, are two figures standing out of the wall, and one of them is ready to drop a stone on our heads. The most interesting chamber is that where the imperial diet so long sat, a vacant hall with a decorated ceiling, and a still air for the furniture, which has been taken out by an emperor. In one of the apartments hangs some remarkable Gobelin tapestry and needle-work of the fourteenth century. I have never seen any tapestry so interesting. The near the Gobelin approaches to the finish, as a resemblance of a picture the less I like it; it then suggests the still vast difference between it and the real thing. But these pieces are not intended to deceive. They were done in the stiff sincerity of the middle ages, the figures quaint even to comicality, and the situations are naive in the extreme, full of heartiness and humor.

But the interest of the Rath house to bloody-minded person is in its low apartments, the so-called dungeons, an ambulatory of torture. There is nothing that people like more to read about than the torture. The damsel who acted as in guide lighted a candle, and taking a handful of loose papers, conducted me to the ground floor. I am ashamed to confess that it was not as bad as I hoped it would be, for the dungeon floor was not damp, but quite dry, and I think not below the level of the ground. At least I seem to be passing through a series of lumber rooms. The first dungeon I entered was a specimen of all. I looked into a low and narrow door, and found myself in a dark apartment of thick walls of wood some seven feet square, in which I could not stand upright. Here Count Schalkgotsch, one of Wallenstein's associates, was confined, and if he ever talked to himself, his remarks were conveyed by means of a pipe to the room directly above. He had no light and very little air, and his food was thrust in to him through a small grate. Across one end of the cell was a wooden beam, which served him for a pillow. In this room I noticed a small square hole in the pavement covered with a moveable grate. The

guide lighted a wisp of paper and threw it down; the brief illumination disclosed a dungeon, perhaps twelve feet deep and six broad. The prisoner who was destined to occupy it was lowered through the whole, and left there till he starved to death. I can imagine how he must have listened, for four or five days, for the steps of the keeper who walked over head. Passing through several narrow passages, closed by stout doors, we came to the torture-chamber, where the implements of persuasion of the inquisition or of private tyranny she still preserved. Outside the entrance of the narrow chamber is a bench upon which the victim was seated in order that he might reflect whether he would confess before the torture or after. One side of the room is a lattice screen, behind which the secretary sat at a table to take down any exclamations wrung from the sufferer. Within are seats for the judge and the surgeon who attended from motives of inhumanity, in order that the victim should not be too soon released from his sufferings by death.

I find it impossible to believe what trustworthy records tell us went on in these and like chambers in a Christian age. You can comprehend how men can issue a cruel order, but how they can look calmly upon the agonies of a fellow-being and delight in increasing them, in cold blood, surpasses my conception. I scarcely wonder that travelers take on a tone of levity in such cases: it is simply want of power to believe the cruelty that was perpetrated.

This room looks a little like the lumber-room attached to a farmer's woodshed, or rather like a cheaply fitted up gymnasium. At one end is a pillory, with an iron band for the neck, that once stood in the public square. Lying on it were two pieces of board two feet long, each pierced with three round holes, one for the neck and one for each wrist. They were put, said my guide, upon base women. Two of them yoked with this ensignia of their disgrace, were coupled together and let go in the street, a warning to all frail and imperfect beings of their sex. I saw no such badges for men.

One of the instruments used to teach men the beauty of holiness was a ladder, the rounds of which are sharply triangular sticks of wood which revolve. The recusant was drawn up and down this ladder by a pulley, his back abraded by the revolving prisms of wood. Another machine is a stretcher, upon which the condemned was laid, his feet fastened to one end and his arms tied to a rope which passed over a windlass. Under his back was a roller armed with blunt spikes, over which his vertebrae were drawn backward and forward. The playful fancifulness called this machine the "larded hare." There is also a frame with a windlass and crane for hoisting a man up by his arms. Two big stones, which weigh over a hundred pounds each, were tied to his feet, and when he was drawn up to the ceiling, he was suddenly let drop, and the jerk would dislocate every socket. Sometimes his feet were secured to rings in the floor, and he was drawn up till all his joints cracked. The stone weights were also used in a different way. There is a chair called "The Maiden's Lap," the seat of which is studded with a hundred wooden pins; the victim sat on this, with the stone weights in his lap. "The Spanish Ass" is a simple board fifteen inches wide set upright in a standard. The upper end is sharpened. Upon this the patient sat astride, with the big stones attached to his feet. On one side of the room is a recess in the thick wall, before it a screen of masonry with a fire-place in it, which has no opening above, and was slowly or quickly suffocated or roasted by the smoke and heat.

Any new England boy, who has been properly brought up on "Fox's book of Martyrs," and has read all about the rack and the thumbscrew and the regular appliances of torture. But I confess until I saw these machines that I had no idea of the devilish ingenuity of the old masters. What specially impresses you about their instruments is that they are intended to hurt. They are rude, unpolished, the chamber is mean, it is not even mysterious; the whole thing is vulgar and disgusting.

YOUTHFUL PRECOCITY.
(From the Burlington Hawkeye.)
We always did pity a man who does not love children. There is something morally wrong with such a man. If his tenderest sympathies are not awakened by their innocent prattle, if his heart does not echo their merry laughter, if his whole nature does not reach out in ardent longings after their pure thoughts and unselfish impulses, he is sour, crusty, crabbed old stick, and the world full of children has no use for him. In every age and clime, the best and noblest men loved children. Even wicked men have a tender spot left in their hardened hearts for little children. The great men of the earth loved them. Dogs love them.

TEA A POISON.
The Journal of Chemistry asserts that Tea is not the simple harmless beverage that it is generally supposed to be; but that its effects, in their character, may rightly claim to be classed with those of tobacco and alcohol. The Journal of Chemistry adds:—"Many disorders of the nervous system are the direct result of excessive tea-bibbing. Tea is a 'narcotic poison'; its essential principle is allied in composition and properties with strychnine and morphine. It first excites the nervous system and then exhausts it. Experiments show that both in man and other animals, it impairs power in the lower extremities, so that it effects the 'understanding' in a double sense, literally as well as figuratively. It is not the harmless exhilarant it has been considered, but a powerful agent, whose effects are often serious."

"Oh, we don't mind the fourth story," said an Ohio Congressman's wife in choosing Washington lodging the other day; "we can go up and down in the ventilator."

And so, smiling, we went on.
"Well, one day George's father—"
"George who?" asked Clarence.
"George Washington. He was a little boy then, just like you. One day his father—"
"Whose father?" demanded Clarence, with an encouraging expression of interest.
"George Washington's. His—"
"George Washington? This great man we are telling you of. One day George Washington's father gave him a little hatchet for a—"
"Gave who a little hatchet?" the dear child interrupted with a gleam of bewitching intelligence. Most men would have got mad, or betrayed signs of impatience, but we didn't. We know how to talk to children. So we went on.
"George Washington. His—"
"Who gave him the little hatchet?"
"His father. And his father—"
"Whose father?"
"George Washington's."
"Oh!"
"Yes, George Washington. And his father told him—"
"Told who?"
"Told George."
"Oh, yes, George."
And he went on, just as patient and as pleasant as you could imagine. We took up the story right where the boy interrupted, for we could see he was just crazy to hear the end of it. We said:
"And he was told—"
"George told him," queried Clarence.
"No, his father told George—"
"Oh!"
"Yes, told him he must be careful with the hatchet—"
"Who must be careful?"
"George must."
"Oh!"
"Yes, must be careful with his hatchet—"
"What hatchet?"
"Oh!"
"With the hatchet, and not cut himself with it, or drop it in the cistern, or leave it out in the grass all night. So George went round cutting everything he could reach with his hatchet. And at last he came to a splendid apple tree, his father's, favorite, and cut it down—"
"Who cut it down?"
"George did."
"Oh!"
"But his father came home and saw it the first thing, and—"
"Saw the hatchet?"
"No; saw the apple tree. And he said, 'who has cut down my favorite apple tree?'"
"What apple tree?"
"George's father's. And everybody said they didn't know anything about it, and—"
"Anything about what?"
"The apple tree."
"Oh!"
"And George came up and heard them talking about it—"
"Heard who talking about it?"
"Heard his father and the men."
"What was they talking about?"
"About this apple tree."
"What apple tree?"
"The favorite apple tree that George cut down."
"George who?"
"George Washington."
"So George came up and heard them talking about it and he—"
"What did he cut it down for?"
"Just to try his little hatchet."
"Whose little hatchet?"
"Why, his own, the one his father gave him."
"Gave who?"
"Why, George Washington."
"Oh!"
"So George came up and he said, 'Father, I cannot tell a lie, I did it with my little hatchet.' And his father said, 'Noble boy, I would rather lose a thousand trees than have you tell a lie.'"
"George did?"
"No, his father said that."
"Said he'd rather have a thousand apple trees?"
"No, no, no; said he'd rather lose a thousand apple trees than—"
"Said he'd rather George would?"
"No, no, no; said he'd rather he 'would than have him lie.'"
"Oh! George would rather have his father lie?"
We are patient and we love children, but if Mrs. Caruthers, of Arch street, hadn't come and got her prodigy at that critical juncture, we don't believe all Burlington could have pulled us out of that snarl. And as Clarence Almon de Marchmont Caruthers pattered down the stairs we heard him telling his ma about a boy who had a father named George, and he told him to cut down an apple-tree, and he said he'd rather tell a thousand lies than cut down one apple tree. We do love children, but we don't believe that either nature or education has fitted us to be a governors.

REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.
A correspondent of the Boston Journal writes that he has used the following remedy for diphtheria in a great many hard cases, and in not one has it failed to effect a cure. It is as follows:—Procure some pitch tar and gas tar—put a little on a not iron, invert a tunnel over the smoke, and let the patient inhale as much as he can without strangling, for a few minutes, five or six times a day. During the intervals let the patient have small pieces of ice to keep as near the root of the tongue as possible.

"Facts are Stubborn Things."
Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "O, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most people lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say, "that is nothing but a cold in my head." True but that cold is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections to the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor, and the bones of the face sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting, disease, when they can just as well be cured of it by Dr. Schenck's Catarrh Remedy? This remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the world. Many have used it, and have been cured, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Schenck's Catarrh Remedy is a soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.

CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE. Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and upon depends on the judicious choice of remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support any other remedy. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup acts as a powerful expectorant, and loosens the phlegm in the lungs, and as evidence will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck prescribes for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that no case of consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Cassell, Weyland & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

Only a few dealers keep a decent assortment of boys and childrens clothing. Send to the Boston One Price Clothing Store, 42 East Third Street, for self measurement and then order on approval.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Terms Free. Address H. S. G. STANLEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

STEES BROS. Furniture Manufactory. Wholesale Agents for Metal, Brass, Cast-iron, Copper, Tin, and Lead. 205 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia.

SEEDS.—H. W. Woodville, North-First Street, Philadelphia. Garden, Field, Tree, and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Choice Turkeys, and all kinds of Poultry, sent by mail. Catalogue free.

REVOLVERS! From \$25 to \$50, and sold on terms. Agents, W. E. WOODVILLE, North-First Street, Philadelphia. Catalogue free.

MASON & HAMILIN. From \$25 to \$50, and sold on terms. Agents, W. E. WOODVILLE, North-First Street, Philadelphia. Catalogue free.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY. A new and interesting series of stories, sent by mail for 12 cents per copy. Address, W. E. WOODVILLE, North-First Street, Philadelphia.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Mrs. J. C. BURNETT, 123 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia. Treats all kinds of female diseases. Letters of consultation promptly answered and medicine sent by mail.

REMEDI FOR DIPHTHERIA.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal writes that he has used the following remedy for diphtheria in a great many hard cases, and in not one has it failed to effect a cure. It is as follows:—Procure some pitch tar and gas tar—put a little on a not iron, invert a tunnel over the smoke, and let the patient inhale as much as he can without strangling, for a few minutes, five or six times a day. During the intervals let the patient have small pieces of ice to keep as near the root of the tongue as possible.

"Facts are Stubborn Things."
Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "O, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most people lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say, "that is nothing but a cold in my head." True but that cold is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections to the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor, and the bones of the face sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting, disease, when they can just as well be cured of it by Dr. Schenck's Catarrh Remedy? This remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the world. Many have used it, and have been cured, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Schenck's Catarrh Remedy is a soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.

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LINENFELSER & FABER'S COLUMN.

We are now receiving New Goods daily, consisting of

DRY GOODS

AND NOTIONS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Crockery & Glassware.

These goods were bought to be sold at

Prices to Suit Customers.

We buy all our goods in Chicago and New York, for cash, and defy competition!

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

All are invited to come and examine our goods, and they will not go away dissatisfied.

We sell for Cash, and can sell Cheaper than any establishment that sells on trust.

We do not have to make up our bad debts off our cash customers, and can afford to put our goods at the lowest prices.

You can save money by buying your goods of us.

You can get better goods for less money. We keep no shoddy, but all our goods are warranted to be of the best material and what they are represented.

We keep constantly on hand the best stock of

GROCERIES

In the Minnesota Valley, consisting of Coffees, Sugar, Teas, Pure Spices, etc., etc., which we are selling at prices that defy competition.

We pay the highest market price for Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, and all kinds of farm produce, in cash, or goods at cash prices.

F. LINENFELSER, GEORGE FABER.

PHILLIP HENK,

is still at his old stand in Chaska, and confidently announces to the public that he has the

Largest Stock

HARDWARE

consisting of

STOVES, IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

CUTLERY, and SHELF HARDWARE

Also constantly on hand the best quality of

TIN WARE,

which is manufactured in his own shop by the best of workmen from the best quality of tin, and all warranted.

Building Paper

of all kinds and of the best quality constantly on hand, and can be furnished in any quantity.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

MACHINERY.

From his long experience in handling plows he has selected the best kinds, and now has the

LARGEST STOCK

BEST QUALITY

of

Breaking and Cross Plows

ever brought to Carter County, which are

WARRANTED

to do first-class work, and to scour all kinds of soil.

Panics prices for all goods. Twenty percent lower than ever before. Come and see and you will believe.

PHILLIP HENK, Chaska, Minn.

J. Franken.

Franken & Staken,

Dealers in

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Chemicals, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, COMBS and BRUSHES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, CHINA WARE,

BOOKS and STATIONERY, Rustic Window Shades,

a large and well selected stock of

Wall Paper,

KEROSENE, LINSIED,

and all kinds of

MACHINE OILS,

which will be sold at the lowest prices.

FRUIT JARS, GRASS & GARDEN SEEDS,

and a large stock of

Window Glass and Glass Ware,

Putty, Paint, Varnish,

and

DYE STUFFS,

Pure Wines and Liquors

for medicinal purposes.

Patent Medicines

of all kinds.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

compounded from the purest drugs, made a specialty, and all orders correctly filled.

Our goods are selected with care, and warranted as represented.

John Orth.

Jed Wilson.

John Orth & Co.

BEER BREWERS,

Minneapolis, - Minn.

New Goods, New Prices.

Where you will always find a fine stock of

Thies & Wolf's

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Boots & Shoes, Crockery,

Glass Ware, Oysters,

Canned Fruit, &c., &c.

All of which is selling at the lowest cash prices.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.

Give us a call, and see if you do not get your money's worth.

Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

THIES & WOLF,

Chaska, Minn.

Chaska House,

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

F. HAMMER, - - Proprietor,

This House is thoroughly furnished, and offers the best accommodations for board by the day or week, and for the traveling public.

Chaska Valley Herald.

A. L. DU TOIT, Editor.

CHASKA.

MINN.

CURRENT TOPICS.

If Piper the Boston belfry murderer had only pleaded guilty on the ground of insanity he would probably have escaped.

There is an editor in St. Paul who will not employ a reporter with his hair parted in the middle, because he don't need a reporter.

The Hay-weight mission, is on so small a scale that Uncle Sam proposes to withdraw it, and leave the calico King alone in his glory.

Mr. Moody says to this wicked and perverse generation, "If you can't be a light-house, be a tallow candle, and keep your light burning."

The hard times are felt in the Eastern colleges. More students are out teaching this term than ever before, and boat and cricket clubs have in many instances disbanded.

Mr. Patton's child, to whom he has been twice married, once in Boston and once in New York, is only forty years old and only weighs a round two hundred or so.

Turkey has finally acceded to the demands of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Christians in those provinces may now worship God without let or hindrance.

A wild musk hog is to be sent to the Centennial from Mexico. Now let Duluth send down one of their celebrated polecats, that will out-scent any sentential hog on earth.

Mme. Arabella Goddard, who speaks five languages, will write a book of her travels as soon as she returns to England. It is hoped that her book will be written in but one of the five languages.

French manners say: "Any man found drinking out of a lady's wine-glass at dinner, to guess her thoughts, pitch him out the window." If he drinks out of his own glass should he not be kicked out the door?

There having been a large demand for postage stamps during January, it is suggested from Washington that the fact indicates a rapid revival of business throughout the country. Just an unusual amount of duns by mail, that's all.

ALTHOUGH the marriage of the historical James Parton, bringing to him as a wife the girl who has heretofore borne to him the relation of daughter, is not a breach of common law, it is extremely offensive to persons of a reasonably delicate nature.

The engine which is to drive the machinery on seventeen acres of Centennial ground will be of 2,500 horse power, and will cost \$70,000. Perhaps it will enable foreign visitors to recognize the power behind the throne which makes this country what it is.

King Edward VII. will be the next ruler of England provided Albert Edward outlives his mother and adheres to his present determination regarding his future title. The sorrowing Queen is to be endowed with a new title, shortly. It is "Empress of India."

In the twelfth century caterpillars and field mice were exterminated on account of their devastations. As late as the 12th century weevils were similarly dealt with. Wonder how much it would cost to have each grasshopper and potato bug exterminated?

The material out of which the fabric known as Chinese grass cloth is made is represented as being very plentiful, and is likely to be substituted for hemp, as it is much stronger. It works into cloth with cotton, wool and silk, with good effect. It might be put to good use in the shape of ropes well nipped, so many of which are needed for the protection of society, in these degenerate times.

Now Landis is sane. He was insane when he shot Carruth and until the jury acquitted him last week on the ground of insanity. To-day he is turned loose, a free man. This insanity dodge had better be abolished if lawful punishment is to be hoped for. There is no one thing which so much tends to encourage lynch law and vigilance committees as this "insane" method of committing murder.

A full examination of the books of B. F. Babbitt, the soap maker, shows that the stealings of his man Beckwith only amounts to some \$400,000. Perhaps it is not impossible that possibly it may be that a half million or so may have been stolen from somebody about this office, and he knew nothing about it, but if so it was not known at the time, nor has it been yet discovered, as far as is present known.

Downs in Michigan they have some very good institutions already established. A new idea has broken out there that is well worth copying. It is called the Richard Smith society, and proves to be a good institution endowed with a truly good name. The object of the society is to do away with treating, and all members are bound not to treat another to drink, eat or smoke. This is retrenchment which is true economy. Stop all treats and more money will be saved to poor men than by abating all taxes.

Death of an Aged Priest.

New York, Feb. 19.—Rev. Timothy O'Farrell, pastor of the Church of Visitation, Brooklyn, died yesterday. Father O'Farrell had been a priest for 32 years, eight and a half of which were passed in Cincinnati as pastor and professor of Greek in a theological seminary.

THE NEWS RECORD.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

At Memphis, on the 14th, M. Coombs, Jr., was sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years for defrauding the government in the bounty claims of three colored soldiers. An accomplice, who was convicted as an accomplice, was sentenced to the Nashville penitentiary for two and one half years. Brewer is dead and nearly blind.

Gilford White, a lawyer of Boston, has been arrested and placed under \$10,000 bonds, detectives having traced to his possession \$30,000 of government bonds stolen in New York about a year ago. White purchased them for ten cents on a dollar, and had put them up as collateral for a loan of \$20,000. He claims to have had no knowledge of their true character.

Gen. Ord, commanding the military department of Texas, gives it as his opinion that the Mexican cattle raid over the Texas frontier can only be checked by an increase of cavalry force on the Rio Grande, together with authority, when his troops strike the trail of these thieving bands, to continue the pursuit to the Mexican side of the river, and when caught to deal out summary punishment.

POLITICAL.

A Washington telegram of the 17th says Speaker Kerr's friends are apprehensive that owing to ill health he may not be able to resign his duties.

The rumor that Postmaster General Jewell is about to withdraw from the Cabinet rests upon his supposed chances for election to the United States Senate.

Hon. John Young Brown, Member of Congress from the second district of Kentucky, announces he will not be a candidate for reelection owing to private matters.

The friends of Gen. Babcock in Saint Louis continue to send the President congratulatory telegrams concerning the trial of the General. The trial itself does not look so cheering.

The Committee on Indian Affairs in the lower House of Congress has since under consideration the bill to transfer to the control of the State governments such civilized Indians as may properly become citizens of the States in which they reside, and will not doubt report it at an early day, no opposition having yet been discovered among the members of the committee.

The City Council of St. Louis, 9th, settled the majority contest, pending for some time past, by a majority vote in favor of Henry Overholt, the contestant. After this action Mr. Overholt was installed by the council. Mr. Britton, the incumbent ousted, in a card, takes exception to the action of the council, and has been directed to perform the duties of the office until the questions at issue are decided by a higher tribunal.

The committee of the Louisiana house to investigate the books of the State Treasurer reported on the 15th that one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars of the interest fund had been diverted in violation of the law in 1874, but the amount was subsequently restored. The committee says this unlawful diversion was made on the demand of Gov. Kellogg, Attorney General Dibble, Judge Hawkins, of the superior district court, Alfred Shaw, attorney for the Metropolitan police board, and J. H. Oglesby, fiscal agent of the State, and the impeachment of these officials is recommended. Gov. Kellogg explains that in consequence of the white league troubles the collection of taxes was interrupted, and the transfer of these funds was made as a temporary measure, the State being amply secured from possible loss.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Jas. W. Fisher, chief justice of Wyoming territory; Jacob B. Blair, associate justice of Wyoming; James Nevill, U. S. attorney for Nebraska; Edward S. Wheaton, U. S. marshal for middle district of Tennessee; Fred Mead of Michigan, agent and consul general at Cairo.

Mr. Bowen, in a letter to the Plymouth Church examining committee, has asked that the charges and specifications against him be given more definitely, and also a list of the witnesses that are to appear against him. He says he does not see how the committee can release his request. If they refuse he has agreed to determine his future action.

Alice Grant, daughter of Brigham Young, Jr., who a short time ago since married Charles R. Hopkins, a Gentile, contrary to the wishes of her parents, has already tried to elope and sought shelter with her parents. In answer to a writ of habeas corpus the lady and her parents appeared in court, claiming there was no forcible detention, whereupon the husband withdrew further proceedings, and the lady returned home with her parents.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, surveyor general of the British army, is dead. A street railway is being laid in Mazatlan, on the Mexican Pacific coast. The English Parliament has been called on for \$4,000,000 to pay for the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal.

The Legislative Council of Montana, 1st, has voted to grant a subsidy of \$3,500,000 to the Northern Pacific railroad.

Thirteen patriotic citizens of Chicago pleaded not guilty on the 14th to the indictments charging them with whisky frauds. About 2,000 original measures have been introduced in the House of Congress the present session.

A bill has been introduced into the English Parliament to enable Queen Victoria to take the style and title of the Empress of India.

On the 18th the House of the Mississippi Legislature proceeded to the bar of the Senate and made a formal impeachment of Lieut. Gov. Davis.

An Omaha telegram of the 17th states that the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are and have been making preparations for an outbreak in a few weeks.

On the 17th the grand jury of the United States District Court of Chicago, returned two joint indictments against Keeley & Keron, distillers, for whisky frauds.

The secretary of war has submitted a request for an appropriation of \$500,000 to meet a deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of troops from June 15th to June 30th, 1875.

By a collision at Dover, England, on the 17th, between the steamers Franconia and Strath Clyde, the latter was sunk, and a number of her passengers, saved at about fifty, drowned.

In the case of A. Mann & Co., of Cincinnati, on trial the past week in the United States court, charged with omitting to make proper entries of spirits, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

It is reported from Washington that Gen. Cowen has resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to take effect very soon. He intends, it is understood, to engage in the banking business.

A Washington telegram of the 18th says that the resignation of Gen. Schenck, Minister to England, has not yet been received, but that it is expected. No intimations are officially made as to his successor.

Domitius Davina, Antonio Catatano and Basiliano Lombardo, three Italians, convicted last October of playing cards on the street in the northern part of St. Louis, and assassinating Francisco Patra in April, 1874, were hung in that city on the 18th.

Mr. A. P. Burbank, the elocutionist and public reader, has had an unexpected measure of success in the East. In New York city alone he had to ten paying audiences. One afternoon he read in Steinway Hall to an assemblage of 2,000 people, and in the evening to an audience of 1,200 in Chickering Hall. He has postponed his return to Chicago from March 1 to April 1.

A Cheyenne, Wyoming, telegram of the 14th says: One hundred and fifty men left here today for the Black Hills. A party who came in last night reported that during eight days of this trip from Custer City he counted 185 wagons en route for the Hills. Two hundred men are outfitting here now and will start this week. The incoming trains are bringing a score of gold seekers. Cardenas, the black superintendent of education in Mississippi, has had the rare distinction of an almost unanimous impeachment by the House of Representatives—only four radicals having the hardihood to vote against the resolution. A man thus deserted by his party friends must have an unusual loss of many backbones on his back, even for a Mississippi politician.

Gov. Benton of Wyoming Territory, just returned from the Black Hills, reports being stopped by Indians but not molested further. Indians are reported at various places, watching for an opportunity to steal stock. Snow is eight inches deep on the hills, and little mining is done. A government has been partly organized with a vigilance committee. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are moving their people north of the Black Hills. Stock has been stolen by the Indians. Trouble is daily anticipated.

By a report made to the House of Representatives it appears that the amount of money in Uncle Sam's cash box, on the first of January 1876, was \$196,770,043. Of this amount, bonds sold to October 2, 1875, in obedience to the resumption act, is, interest included, \$15,736,855. The silver purchased by the treasury department has been paid for with the proceeds of 5 per cent. bonds sold, and the balance of the proceeds of said bonds, together with the revenues of the government, has been applied to the retirement of legal tenders, as provided by the specie resumption act.

Judge Wallace, in the United States circuit court of New York, has rendered an important opinion as to the liability of express companies. The ruling involved the legal construction of a clause in the express company's receipt, limiting its liability to \$500 less the value of the package. It was stated by the shipper at the time of shipment. The court held that the receipt was a binding contract, and that as the plaintiff did not state the value of his shipment at the time of delivery to the express company, the responsibility of the latter was limited to \$500, and the plaintiff could only recover that amount, even though the actual loss had been occasioned by the negligence of the defendant.

COMMERCIAL.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 21.—DRESSED MEATS.—The receipts of hogs are somewhat light, but there is a display of first class stock at the Sioux City depot, which sell to shippers at \$3.45 per 100 lbs. Packers do not appear to be anxious to buy at the prevailing prices, although they are realizing outside prices for pork, hams, &c. GRAIN.—There are no new prices to report and transactions are somewhat quiet, so far as corn and oats are concerned. Carload lots of No. 1 eastern selling at about 60¢, and No. 2 at 54¢. Corn is firmly held at 38¢; for car lots delivered here on board.

Eggs are very much of a drag, even at 14¢ lbs, the prices at which tubs and cases were selling yesterday. The receipts are larger than the sales, but as a new and hardy lot of goods has been put on the market, the price will soon be changed, and that, after a few days more, the consumption demand will exceed the daily arrivals.

PROVISIONS.—All descriptions of hog products, cured or smoked, are very firmly held at outside prices. Mess pork, in tubs, is at \$22 per barrel. Bacon, in tubs, is at \$21.50 per barrel. Packers, however, have no stock left unengaged. Hams, lard, shoulders, etc., are selling at previous quotations.

CONGRESS.

On the 14th inst., a bill was offered the Senate creating a commission to investigate the insects most injurious to the great staples, especially the grasshopper, army worm, chinch bug, Hessian fly and the cotton worm. The bill prohibiting the confinement of cattle in cars for more than 24 hours without food and water, was passed—30 to 24. The Pinchback contract occupied the remainder of the day.

In the House, after the disposition of several local matters, bills were introduced for a national bank redemption agency; for the redemption of bonds of the government of matter on which insufficient postage has been paid; and to make banking free. The Deno proceeding was indefinitely postponed. After recess a large number of new bills were offered, and the following Senate bills passed: The bill to amend an act to sit the extension of the Southern Minnesota railroad; defining the boundaries of Big Stone County; and the constitutional amendment regarding the liability of stockholders. The resolutions relating to the Sioux Indians were adopted. The bill to amend an act to sit the extension of the Southern Minnesota railroad, 300 bills have been introduced to date.

The Senate has now settled down to hard work, and long sessions are held. On the 18th bills were introduced attaching Canada to Crow Wing county; appropriating money for executive and judicial expenses of the State; for the preservation of game; providing for the assessment and taxation of land and water. The bill to amend an act to sit the extension of the Southern Minnesota railroad, 300 bills have been introduced to date.

On Wednesday, the 16th, Mr. Anthony introduced in the Senate a concurrent resolution to prevent the gambling of species before publishing in the Congressional Record that they shall be printed as they are actually delivered. Mr. Edwards called up the Pinchback resolution, his motion to suspend the rules was agreed to, and the bill was passed. It was an effort to stall a march on Morton, in the absence of several who sustain the resolution, and with two more votes would have been successful.

After the introduction of a number of bills in the House, Mr. Williams from the committee on military affairs reported the bill extending the time for filing claims for additional bounties, and it was passed. The issue is now up, 1869, and the bill to reorganize the judiciary was reported favorably. It provides for an intermediate court of appeal to pass finally on all suits involving less than \$10,000.

The Senate, on the 17th, was excited to much merriment by what purported to be a petition from persons in Wisconsin for the recovery of the treasury to pay to every man woman and child, each Saturday night the sum of \$10. Mr. Morrill, however, in his explanation reported in favor of the bill to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to public education. The bill was passed by the Senate and adjourned to Monday.

Speaker Kerr being absent, Mr. Leavell was elected speaker pro tempore, as the necessity of administering oath of office to the new occupants of the desk, it was finally decided not to administer the oath. Pending action on the judiciary bill the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on the 18th.

The House Mr. Casson offered a resolution that Washington's birthday be declared a National holiday, and it was adopted. The judiciary bill was the next order of discussion, pending which the House adjourned.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate met at half-past two, on Monday, the 14th, and after the passage of several local bills the bill relating to salaries of county auditors and treasurers were taken up. After much discussion they were engaged for a third reading. Donnelly introduced a bill providing for purchasing a printing outfit for the Reform School, with the view of having the state printing done there, in the future, which would, he said, save the State from forty to fifty thousand dollars annually—referred.

Bills were introduced in the House to amend the laws relating to cattle running at large, and for several other objects. Senate bills passed: extending time of Duluth and Iron Range railroad; relating to county attorneys; and numerous local bills. After a lengthy local war over affairs in Dakota county, the subject of special taxes for school purposes came up and after a running debate of much length, the bill was passed. Mr. Dunbar introduced a bill abolishing the grand jury system—referred. The Senate bill offering a grasshopper bounty was concurred in.

In the Senate, on the 15th, Mr. Polson introduced a substitute for the bill creating the office of Land Commissioner, and Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to amend an act to sit the extension of the Southern Minnesota railroad. The Senate bills declaring the Minnesota river a legal fence between the counties of Chippewa and Yellow Medicine and the bill providing for the adoption of children was passed. The Centennial appropriation bill came up again, and after much filibustering, the former amount was reduced, and the bill was engrossed for a third reading.

The House had a lively skirmish over employment of extra clerks, resulting in employing an additional clerk. A large number of local bills were introduced, also an appropriation \$22,000 for school purposes for the grasshopper district. In committee of the whole a large number of bills were disposed of, but nothing of special moment.

In the Senate on 10th, a bill was introduced by Mr. Wheelock appropriating \$6,000 annually to support a preparatory department in high schools, and admitting pupils from all parts of the State. On the bill forbidding sectarianism in schools, there was considerable discussion, and the bill was referred to committee of the whole. Senate bills were passed providing for the adjustment of accounts of officers charged with malfeasance, and relating to trials in supreme court. The \$5,000 Centennial bill was lost on motion of Senator Gillilan was reconsidered and now lies on the table. Mr. Donnelly made a long speech on his anti-usury bill, and Mr. Williston offered a substitute bill, after which the question was made the order of Friday.

In the House, an ineffectual attempt was made to authorize the loan of the State school fund on real estate security. Only one vote was given for the measure. A joint committee on fish propagation was appointed. A lengthy jangle was had over a quarrel between one of the members of one of the recording clerks, but final action was deferred. Mr. Allen introduced a bill to prohibit and punish charivaris. The joint resolution extending the time on tree claims was passed, as was the Senate bill relating to town canyons; amending the laws relating to the sale of land, and extending certain counties to issue bonds to the extension of the S. M. R. R.

In the Senate, on the 17th, Senator Gillilan introduced a memorial to Congress for legislation to enable the State to obtain 31 sections of land due Minnesota under the salt land grant. A bill providing for the compensation to county editors for the census returns of 1875, at the rate of fifty cents per hundred names. The committee on school text books, introduced a bill creating a commission to procure the compilation of written and printed school books, and the first editions of fourteen books would cost the State \$71,001. The second edition another two years supply—would cost \$49,013. The present cost of a two years supply amounts to \$108,000. Should the State take hold of the present contract, and issue bonds to \$97,000, would be saved the first two years and \$19,887 every two years thereafter to the pupils of the State. Recess—After recess the following Senate bills were passed: relating to the foreclosure of mortgages; authorizing women to vote at school tax in proportion to the number of schools enrolled, and appropriating \$38,000 for erecting buildings for the deaf, dumb and blind. House bills passed: for mining and smelting ores; and memorializing Congress for payment of the claims of the business of St. Vincent branches of the Pacific road.

In the House a memorial was presented from the receivers of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad, reciting many grievances of the company, and asking that the Governor be directed to give the company a deed of lands claimed, so that they be allowed to institute a suit to determine the legal right to the same. The judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of erecting workhouses in county jails. All bridge bills were introduced were indefinitely postponed. After recess a large number of new bills were offered, and the following Senate bills passed: The bill to amend an act to sit the extension of the Southern Minnesota railroad; defining the boundaries of Big Stone County; and the constitutional amendment regarding the liability of stockholders. The resolutions relating to the Sioux Indians were adopted. The bill to amend an act to sit the extension of the Southern Minnesota railroad, 300 bills have been introduced to date.

The Senate has now settled down to hard work, and long sessions are held. On the 18th bills were introduced attaching Canada to Crow Wing county; appropriating money for executive and judicial expenses of the State; for the preservation of game; providing for the assessment and taxation of land and water. The bill to amend an act to sit the extension of the Southern Minnesota railroad, 300 bills have been introduced to date.

On Wednesday, the 16th, Mr. Anthony introduced in the Senate a concurrent resolution to prevent the gambling of species before publishing in the Congressional Record that they shall be printed as they are actually delivered. Mr. Edwards called up the Pinchback resolution, his motion to suspend the rules was agreed to, and the bill was passed. It was an effort to stall a march on Morton, in the absence of several who sustain the resolution, and with two more votes would have been successful.

After the introduction of a number of bills in the House, Mr. Williams from the committee on military affairs reported the bill extending the time for filing claims for additional bounties, and it was passed. The issue is now up, 1869, and the bill to reorganize the judiciary was reported favorably. It provides for an intermediate court of appeal to pass finally on all suits involving less than \$10,000.

The Senate, on the 17th, was excited to much merriment by what purported to be a petition from persons in Wisconsin for the recovery of the treasury to pay to every man woman and child, each Saturday night the sum of \$10. Mr. Morrill, however, in his explanation reported in favor of the bill to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to public education. The bill was passed by the Senate and adjourned to Monday.

Speaker Kerr being absent, Mr. Leavell was elected speaker pro tempore, as the necessity of administering oath of office to the new occupants of the desk, it was finally decided not to administer the oath. Pending action on the judiciary bill the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on the 18th.

The House Mr. Casson offered a resolution that Washington's birthday be declared a National holiday, and it was adopted. The judiciary bill was the next order of discussion, pending which the House adjourned.

road land grant. Barely a quorum was present in the afternoon. Bills were introduced fixing pay of grand jurors at \$2.00 per day; and requiring a court certificate to enable a person to draft a conveyance. Bills passed relating to pleadings; relating to the discharge and redemption of deeds and mortgages; providing for the adoption of children; and confirming incorporation of State agricultural society. House bills passed relating to highways; relating to roads and bridges; and several local bills. Mr. Poehler introduced a bill creating a commission to investigate the old State railroad bonds, question and report to the next Legislature.

The House passed a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor within half a mile of Hamlin University. The committee to which was referred the bill of railroad bond issue offered a lengthy report favoring immediate steps toward adjustment of the same, and it was ordered at the call. Senate bills were passed exempting printers materials, relating to civil processes; and relating to flogging of duns. House bills were passed fixing limit for deciding cases in court, and relating to civil actions. A bill was introduced providing for assessors. The clerk rumpus was settled by report of the special committee that the work of the engrossing clerk, Mr. Knappen, was being executed promptly and efficiently, and did not require Mr. Basswell's supervision.

Regulations for the Observance of Lent in the Diocese of St. Paul.

The Right Rev. Bishop Grace has promulgated the following regulations for the due observance of the holy season of Lent in his diocese:

1. All the days of Lent, except Sunday, are fast days of prescribed fasting. 2. The precept of fasting implies the abstaining from food, except at one meal in the day, excluding also therefrom the use of flesh meats. 3. By dispensation, however, the use of flesh meat is allowed in the Diocese at the one meal on all the days except the Wednesday and Friday of each week, the Saturday of Ember week, and the last four days of Lent. 4. Both fish and flesh meat are not to be used at the same meal. 5. Necessity has authorized the use of laid in preparing food. 6. A collation not exceeding the fourth part of an ordinary meal is allowed in the evening, fish, butter, cheese, eggs, &c., may be used at the collation. Custom permits also a cup of coffee, tea, or bread, chocolate, with a small morsel of fruit, to be taken in the morning. 7. The precept of fasting is binding under penalty of mortal sin, upon those who have completed their twenty-first year. The following classes of persons are exempted for special reasons. 1st, the infirm; 2nd, those who are engaged in hard labor or exhausting duties; 3rd, women who are in a state of pregnancy or nursing children. Persons who excuse themselves, or seek exemption from the obligation of fasting, should satisfy their conscience that their indisposition is owing to real inability, and not to a spirit of self-indulgence. In case of doubt they should consult with their pastor; and all who are exempt should endeavor to supply as far as they can for the non-observance of the fast by other penitential restrictions, and should in common with others, devote themselves to prayer, and recollection, and to acts of sorrow and compunction for sin, agreeably with the spirit of the Church in the holy season. 8. The law of abstinence from flesh meat is binding on all except young children.

9. Persons restrained from fasting by reason of infirmity, hard labor, &c., are not restricted to the use of meat at only one meal on the days in which meat is allowed. On the other days, except in case of special sickness, they must observe the rule of abstinence. Pastors will hold special exercises of devotion in their several churches at appointed times during Lent. Instructions of a practical character upon the Christian duties, the nature of the Sacraments, and the proper preparation for their due reception, should be given on those occasions. They will see also that the children under their charge are properly instructed in the catechism and those of a suitable age prepared for their first communion at Easter.

By order of the Bishop, What a Minnesota on the Ground

[From the Mantovian Express, 11th.] Mr. George Marshall, who last fall left Blooming Prairie for the Black Hills, has written a letter to his parents in this place, of the following portion of which we have been kindly permitted to publish. The letter bears date, "Hill City, Black Hills, Jan. 8th, 1876."

"We got into the hills perfectly safe and sound; not troubled with the Indians. We entered the Foot Hills on the 1st of December, and since that time have been prospecting for gold. We find gold in every stream. The country must certainly prove very rich when once developed. The men that are in here have not had time to do much work. The diggings are very rich, and not much of a prospect above bed rock. I have found in my prospecting from one-fourth of a cent to fifteen cents to the pan, on gravel bars commencing about four feet under ground, and growing richer as you go deeper. I have a water reaching bed rock and it can be reached in one instance yet to my knowledge in the main gulch. The rim on each side is easily got at, and good pay is found on that. One party three miles below us has a sluice working from the rim rock, paying one dollar per hour to each man. I saw them last night clean up a day's sluicing, and they took out a little over \$38, and they can't work over six hours a day, now. The gold is very coarse, and not much of a prospect above bed rock. I have found in my prospecting from one-fourth of a cent to fifteen cents to the pan, on gravel bars commencing about four feet under ground, and growing richer as you go deeper. I have a water reaching bed rock and it can be reached in one instance yet to my knowledge in the main gulch. The rim on each side is easily got at, and good pay is found on that. One party three miles below us has a sluice working from the rim rock, paying one dollar per hour to each man. I saw them last night clean up a day's sluicing, and they took out a little over \$38, and they can't work over six hours a day, now. The gold is very coarse, and not much of a prospect above bed rock. 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